

Daily Report

Latin America

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CONTENTS

4 November 1987

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Rodriguez Speaks at Moscow Ceremony	1
Vice President Pedro Miret Visits Poland <i>[cross reference]</i>	2
Raul Castro Marks Che Guevara Anniversary	2

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

CEP Rejects Candidates; Headquarters Burns	6
23 Candidates Accepted	6
12 Candidates Rejected	6
Local Elections Postponed	6
Headquarters Set on Fire	7
PDCH Headquarters Attacked	7
Rejection Viewed by Desinor	7

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Arias Comments on Nicaragua, FSLN Communique <i>[Managua LA PRENSA 31 Oct]</i>	9
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El Salvador

Duarte Announces Unilateral Cease-Fire <i>[AFP]</i>	9
Government Blames FMLN for Preventing Talks	9
Ungo Denies Division Between FMLN, FDR <i>[EL MUNDO 2 Nov]</i>	10
FMLN Transport Stoppage 'Total' in Capital	10
Venceremos on Impact	10

Honduras

National Reconciliation Commission Named <i>[ACAN]</i>	11
Azcona on Esquipulas Compliance, Debt	11

Nicaragua

Defense Ministry Communique on EPS Major <i>[BARRICADA 31 Oct]</i>	13
Arce Comments on Esquipulas Compliance <i>[Mexico City EL DIA 18 Oct]</i>	13
Comparison of FSLN Communique on Esquipulas	14
Departmental Reconciliation Commission Meets <i>[BARRICADA 28 Oct]</i>	15
Former Contra Cardenas Extols Amnesty	16

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Justicialist Front Rejects Government Pact	17
Jaunarena Calls for Reconciliation <i>[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 3 Nov]</i>	17
Army Officer Calls for Higher Salaries	17

Alende Elected PI Executive Board President	18
Youth Groups Express Support for CGT Strike [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 3 Nov]	18
Joint Naval Maneuvers With Brazil Held [EFE]	19
High-Level Trade Talks Held With EEC	19

Bolivia

MIR Leader Denies Charges of Subversive Plot	20
ENTEL Manager on Communications Improvements	20

Brazil

Bresser Announces Temporary Agreement With Banks	20
Bankers Want IMF To Monitor Economic Policy	20
Presidential Spokesman Frota Netto Resigns	20
PMDB Leader on 'Coup' Against Draft Constitution [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 1 Nov]	20
Army Minister Leonidas Pires Interviewed [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Oct]	21
Senator Covas Resumes Activities After Surgery	25
PFL Senate Leader Chiarelli To Resign Post	25

Chile

British Trade, Industry Secretary Visits	25
Meeting With Peruvian Staff Chiefs Ends	25
Gabriel Valdes on Opposition's 1989 Strategy	25
ILO Rejects Intervention in Bustos Case	26
Almeyda Complains of Treatment at Trial [EFE]	26

Colombia

Suspected Pardo Leal Assassins Die in Shoot-Out	26
Patriotic Unity Member Murdered in Meta 2 Nov [EFE]	27

Uruguay

Police Threaten 'Indefinite General Strike'	27
Situation Evaluated	27
Armed Forces To Keep Order	27
Spain's Felipe Gonzalez Addresses Congress	28

Suriname

Foreign Election Observers To Arrive	29
DE VOLKSKRANT Comments on Elections [26 Oct]	29

Cuba

Rodriguez Speaks at Moscow Ceremony *FL031554 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish* 1240 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez during ceremony in Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet Comrades, Esteemed Guests:

The Great October changed the world. It opened a new and definitive stage in the long, beautiful, and difficult history of mankind. Nothing remained the same from the moment Lenin, its genial leader, announced the victory of the workers' power, of soviet power. The course of the now powerful Soviet Union along these 70 years was traced yesterday by Comrade Gorbachev who focused on the historical process in which moments and men are evaluated, with their greatness, limitations, and errors.

October is peace. It was so in the anguished days when Nazism menaced the world. It was so when the USSR sacrificed 20 million lives and almost all that socialism (?had forged) to save the world from the fascist horror. It is so today when Reagan's policy of military supremacy and nuclear threat is blocking the option desired by the people, to take the first step toward the objective of freeing the world from all prospects of atomic destruction by the year 2000.

October is the progressive elevation of man from backwardness, misery, and illiteracy, to the smile of Soviet children, to economic, social, and scientific advances which have made the conquest of space possible.

October is the people's power, with the working class at its core; it is growing equality among men, the right of nations to full development, the end to the exclusion of women. October is, in a single word, the constant display of socialism, which renews itself today as a measure of its basic strength, its invariable might, its certainty that the future belongs to it.

But October was important not only for the Soviets and the nations where capitalism matured laying the ground for socialism. In this brief speech, the Cuban delegation would like to proclaim what the October Socialist Revolution meant for us, the colonial and neocolonial nations, the hungry and the forsaken, those oppressed by imperialism. We want to proclaim what it meant for our small island in distant Latin America, what the feat of Lenin and the Bolsheviks brought us. Imagine what Asia, Africa, and Latin America would be if the Soviet Union had not been here these 70 years, though many on those continents were unable to understand its political significance, its historic role.

What would a world lorded over by the worst imperialists be like? A monstrous Hitler millennium would prevail. Would the Hindus, Ethiopians, Congolese, or Mozambicans have any hope? Would the Algerians or the Indonesians be free? Would the Vietnamese have been able to win despite their marvelous heroism? Would Latin America be the same? Would it have been possible for its leaders to refuse Reagan's dictate, as they do now? No. We know they would not be able to.

We know that without the Soviet Union, without its political action, without its military power, the beautiful revolution led by Fidel Castro would not have been possible. Nicaragua, who today stands heroic and victorious, would still have to suffer antinational dictatorships.

The enemies of the Soviet Union, the slanderers of socialism, also understand this. They want to destroy the USSR, to drive the peoples away from the influence of socialism. Since this has been impossible, their permanent objective has been to slander it.

On this 70th anniversary, when the historic role of the Soviet Union manifests itself with all its strength, when nations increasingly understand that the Soviet peace policy is saving them from nuclear destruction, when a still uncertain but perceptible path is opening toward coexistence, when people begin to understand that socialism will prevail and more and more people realize that socialism is the future, we, in the name of our small island, of its men and women who embraced socialism and who have defended and will defend it with their lives, taking Leninist internationalism beyond its borders, want to thank our big sister, the great Soviet Union, its men and women. [applause]

Thank you for raising the banners of socialism that glorious October. Thank you for showing that, despite the capitalist siege, despite the misery of mud and blood, socialism is invincible. Thank you for showing what socialism has to offer to men. Thank you for saving the world from the fascist aggressor. Thank you for again being the safeguard of peace and for opening up the prospects for negotiations that will eliminate confrontation. Thank you for opening the way so that arms expenditures will turn into development expenditures. Thank you for concentrating the efforts of the Soviet people on both the reconstruction of their social life and the improvement of socialist conditions.

Thank you for the solidarity that you, the Soviets, have given us. Thank you for the weapons that made our defense possible, for the energy against those who wanted to crush us, for the factories that help us develop, and for the men and women who, as technical experts, share our efforts in socialist construction.

Thank you for basing our economic relations not on greed and selfishness like the capitalists, but on the justice and equity that are harbingers of the new international economic order. Thank you for understanding that socialism is one and the same, but at the same time manifold and different. Thank you, above all, dear Soviet people, followers of Lenin and continuators of the Great October, for allowing us to address you as brothers. [applause]

Long live Lenin's fatherland and party. [applause]

Vice President Pedro Miret Visits Poland

For East European reportage on the visit to Poland by Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Pedro Miret Prieto, including his meeting with Polish Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda, see the Poland section of the 3 November East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Raul Castro Marks Che Guevara Anniversary

FL161905 Havana Television Cubana Network
in Spanish 1550 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Speech by Army General Raul Castro, minister of the FAR, at a ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ernesto "Che" Guevara military industrial enterprise and the 20th anniversary of Guevara's death, held on 9 October in Manicaragua, Villa Clara—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Twenty-five years ago, after the imperialists suffered a crushing defeat on the beaches of Playa Giron, they devised fresh and more dangerous plans to try to quash the revolution; Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara inaugurated the Julius Fucik factory on this same spot. It was the first built to supply the FAR. That is why we cannot refer to the origins of this center without remembering Che. Twenty years have elapsed since, in his own words and under other skies, Che's final hour came. Time has brought us a distance from that unhappy day of 8 October, when, with characteristic dignity and integrity, he faced the bitter circumstances in which he gave up his life.

However, these two decades, far from making us forget, have only intensified the memory of his feats; the transcendence of his ideas and his unique personality have made him a symbol. He was, without a doubt, an exceptional man, a man of extraordinary talent, extensive culture, and refined sensibility. He also possessed an iron and indomitable will. The best human traits were found in Che; he was modest, simple, and had a sense of austerity and duty that turned him into one of the best revolutionary and communist models. From an early age he was insatiable in his quest for knowledge. He was a keen reader and student. He was barely 17 when he

undertook the compilation of a philosophical dictionary because, as he later explained, he had discovered the need for such a dictionary for both himself and other students.

Years later, along with his cultural and scientific studies, he became permanently interested in studying the society in which he lived. In 1950 he undertook a long trip that took him to 12 Argentine provinces. The details of this trip were recorded in a diary which demonstrated his early skill as a writer. An interesting account appears in this diary of his visit to a hospital in Salta. In response to some friends, who asked the reasons for this extensive tour, he wrote in his diary that it would not be easy for them to understand that he did not seek the same things as a tourist. He did not seek the blinding externals; he wanted to find the soul of people, which he found in hospital patients or in the simple men he met in his wanderings.

This experience multiplied in 1951 when, eager to see American lands and to learn firsthand about the ills still besetting the majority of our peoples, he set out on a trip with a friend. It was the first that took him outside the Argentine borders. The heartbreaking reality he encountered was much more than he expected. It played an important role in his revolutionary formation. As he himself wrote in an unpublished account, this aimless wandering through America changed him much more than he thought possible.

Once he graduated from medical school, he decided to give up a peaceful and financially secure life, in order to resume his wanderings around the continent.

In Guatemala, Che learned about and identified with the nationalist process headed by Jacobo Arbenz which was stifled by the criminal intervention of U.S. imperialism. On Guatemalan soil, he deepened his anti-imperialist conscience, intensified his studies on the ideology of the working class, and came into contact with the Cuban revolution for the first time through a group of Moncada combatants, including the unforgettable Nico Lopez, of whom Che wrote once: he poured his soul into the microphone, and that is why he filled even a skeptic like me with enthusiasm.

From Guatemala he went to Mexico. We met him in that sister land. After speaking with Fidel, he joined our revolution and our people forever.

The *Granma* crossing was particularly difficult for Che, because he suffered from asthma during the whole trip. However, he stoically bore that misfortune without a single comfort but also without a single complaint, as Fidel said. When the commander in chief announced the composition of the guerrilla column a few hours before the expedition landed on the Cuban coast, Che became a member of the staff with the rank of lieutenant as officer in charge of health. He was our troops' doctor. Although he endured like everybody else the long hikes that

followed the landing, especially through an infernal swamp that took us 4 terrible hours to cross. Che busied himself with easing the pain and injuries of the rest of the group during the few minutes we were able to stop and rest.

Following the surprise in the fighting of Alegria de Pio, where he was wounded, he was part of the small group of survivors who managed to reunite with the head of the revolution in Cinco Palmas and to march toward the Sierra Maestra. He faced the dangers of those early times. He withstood the harshness and privations of the guerrillas' nomadic stage, and stood out from the beginning because of his audacity and temerity.

Che also stood out as a capable leader. It was due to his multiple talents that he also performed with exemplary devotion the most diverse tasks, as literacy worker, political teacher. Although he once wrote that in Alegria de Pio he had to choose between being a doctor and a soldier, and he opted for the latter, we must say that Che was always unsparing in curing the wounded and the sick. He was able to skillfully combine the two, especially in those first months when it was so necessary.

He was a doctor not only for our troops but also for the humble village on the Sierra which was in contact with us at the time.

In the middle of 1957 Fidel organized the second column of the rebel army. It was Che whom he appointed chief of this new guerrilla group. Some days later, in consideration of his exemplary conduct, his capabilities, and his spirit of sacrifice, the head of the revolution decided to make him a commander. He thus became the first combatant to obtain that high recognition from the hands of Comrade Fidel.

Once he was established in his area of operations, he fought important battles that helped defeat the plans of the dictator's Army to exterminate the guerrilla front. As a result of Che's initiative and of his organizational talent, some modest but important installations were set up in the area of his column, such as the first guns depot. He began to edit the newspaper *El Cubano Libre* and he founded Radio Rebelde. In the summer of 1958 Fidel named him to organize and direct the school for recruits in Minas del Frio. The school's students formed one of the guerrilla groups that faced the tyranny's summer offensive against the first front. As Che said once, that was the farthest point the enemy could ever reach. As he also said, the Batista Army had its spine broken in that offensive.

This very important victory of the rebel forces made it possible to implement the strategy conceived by Fidel to extend revolutionary war beyond the territory of Oriente Province. Che, too, had a major role to play in the success of this endeavour. Along with Camilo he was

involved in the historic deed of marching at the head of one of the invading columns—Ciro Redondo's eighth—to the center of the country.

During that epic feat, they had to deal with numerous enemy sieges and ambushes, hunger, fatigue, and the weather. His ability as military commander shone as never before and he successfully led his men until they fulfilled the important mission the commander in chief had entrusted to them.

A new stage of his political-military activity began with his arrival in Las Villas. He was able to skillfully sort out numerous difficulties and he knew how to modestly and wisely use the authority Fidel gave him to unite several groups of armed revolutionary combatants and also to encounter the deceivers who thrived in that area.

He immediately engaged in intense military actions in Las Villas in order to fulfill the strategic mission of paralyzing the movements of the tyranny's troops from west to east, where Fidel was preparing to wage the final and decisive battle against the regime.

Che becomes more relevant after the 1 January people's triumph. His outstanding intelligence and strict determination to fulfill his duty turned him into one of the most capable and efficient cadres our people had during the decisive and complex moments when the old economic-social order was eliminated and socialism began to be built.

Che, who was totally dedicated to building the new society was, if you like, even more outstanding and brilliant than what the legendary guerrilla fighter had already been. There was no task assigned to him in which he did not leave the mark of his communist concept of life and work. He was an untiring struggler in the field of ideas, a tireless teacher of the masses.

He was a primary influence by his example, his total dedication to work, his unique simplicity and honorability. Thanks to his constant wish to create, to an uncommon mastery of words and of his pen, today we have the invaluable legacy of his written work, of everlasting values, of an extraordinary validity in our times. Che, as Fidel said, left us his revolutionary thinking, his revolutionary virtues, his character, his will, his tenacity, his work spirit; in one word, he left us his example. [applause]

While he was building socialism, Che founded this center. Since then, it has gone through various stages of technological and organizational improvements. In the mid-sixties, it went through an important reorganizational process when new equipment was introduced. The equipment came mainly from the fraternal Soviet Union. Today it is an important enterprise with various specialized factories and shops capable of guaranteeing the production of a diverse number of items which are widely used by the FAR and all our people in their

participation in the defense of the fatherland. There are moments during the rich history of this outstanding work center that we have to mention at this ceremony, such as the work done after our party's Second Congress in response to the call made by Comrade Fidel, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The men and women who compose this enterprise were responsible for the valuable initiative aimed at providing our people and the Armed Forces with the indispensable combat supplies which help make our fatherland an impregnable fortress.

It would be fair to point out the enterprise's exemplary ties with the central provinces of the country, especially with the Manicaragua municipality, and the attention received by the party, the People's Government, the Union of Young Communists, the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], and mass organizations. The great team of workers who compose it have been trained in its factories. This work center has been a school for political, administrative, and technical cadres precisely of the type Che advocated: enterprise leaders with creative qualities capable—as he said—of training the masses from their political leadership posts.

The last few years' productive results, its personnel's technical skills, its discipline and cohesion, among other factors, made it possible to begin implementing here an experiment aimed at improving the management system, which was received with full responsibility and enthusiasm by the management, workers, party organizations, the Union of Young Communists, and the labor union.

As I recently said on the occasion of the Fifth FAR Civilian Workers Congress—whose delegates, as you know, visited for 2 days the factories that compose this enterprise to analyze, discuss, and exchange views with the enterprise's workers on this experiment—in that recent congress, we said that the essence of the system implemented lies in achieving high economic efficiency, increasing productivity considerably, reaching the required quality levels, and maximizing manpower, material, and financial resources.

After only a few months, we are seeing the first fruits of this effort created in the heat of the rectification process. As you know, in line with the decision of the PCC Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, this experience will gradually be extended to the rest of the FAR enterprises and institutions. What we achieve here, and the other work centers that follow this path, could represent a modest but substantial contribution to changing the economic management system.

Our Politburo and Secretariat decided to extend the experience that began here, taking into account that if there are 17 labor unions in the country, 14 of them are represented in the FAR Civilian Workers Union, with the exception of coffee, sugar, and mining. Is that not so?

And tobacco. This allows us to experiment not only in this type of enterprise but also in hospitals, construction enterprises, FAR state farms, etc.

In assessing the results obtained, we can see a considerable increase in work productivity and quality, the strengthening of labor discipline, and a more rational use of the available forces and resources.

Some 90 days after this experiment began, the tools factory, the heart of the enterprise, a pioneer in the system, shows encouraging results. Prior to the establishment of the new system, the factory produced slightly over 8,000 units a month. However, in August, the workers were able to produce 17,621. From slightly over 8,000 to more than 17,000. This is an increase not only in amount but also in variety. From January to April, the average was 184 different kinds of tools. In June, it went from 184 to 387, more than double the growth. We must add that in June, too, production went up 24 percent, productivity 30 percent, and quality, which used to be 72 percent, rose to 95.8 percent.

I also wish to state that all this was accomplished with the same equipment and a few scores of men and women less. This is without a doubt an eloquent demonstration of the prospects this management system offers.

Of course, I do not want to speculate or guess at figures until life confirms them, but it is very likely that we will have an excess 400 workers. The figure could be higher or lower. But this is not a problem, because as you know we are just concluding construction of the fifth factory, which will require slightly more than this figure. Everyone will be absorbed once those who need it are retrained.

I have told you that the data I have just given you pertain to the main factory, one of the main factories, and are evidence of the prospects this managerial system offers. But we should never forget that this is an experiment and we ourselves, from the most recently hired young worker, all of us, must be the devil's advocates of our own work. We must constantly study and probe into all the steps that we have been taking and will take, trying to pinpoint even the slightest deficiency so as to get rid of them as we go along.

Suffice it to say that we must also curb our enthusiasm and eliminate any triumphalist spirit, as I am stressing in these last words, because, as you yourselves know, the 250 delegates of the FAR Civilian Workers Union who passed through here left with much enthusiasm for what they had seen here, confirmed here, for what they discussed with you. A few days later, when they held their congress in Havana, they proposed to me that they go out and apply what they learned in Manicaragua to their respective enterprises.

Of course, we explained to them that we are going to do it gradually, with plenty of patience, discretion, and wisdom. It would be good to recall the popular saying: haste makes waste.

Nevertheless, I wish to stress that we will advance only to the extent that we are capable of unifying all forces and employing their full potential in the mobilization of the conscience of the collective, of each worker. We must not forget that the personal example of the leaders, the cadres, the Communists, the older workers, and above all the 51 founders who still work in it, has special significance in all this.

As you know, we proceeded under the party's leadership and with the participation of the Union of Young Communists, the trade union, and management itself to effect what we call securing political awareness. We talked with every single worker, one by one. If I remember correctly, out of approximately 1,900 workers here, only 4 had complaints. Two of these were quickly convinced with the corresponding arguments. There are two pending. I don't know if they are yet convinced of the correctness of the measures taken.

Only with the support—I'm not talking about a majority—of almost the whole staff of any work center where we conduct these experiments or apply this new management system experimentally, can it be executed. I repeat, only with the support of the working mass. Otherwise, it will fail. When I say that almost the whole staff of a center must support and be convinced of this measure, even if only experimentally, I mean that if there is a certain number, even if a minority, of comrades who do not understand this or oppose it, our political work will not have been efficient.

It is not a matter of just standing at the podium and delivering a speech to a collective. It means talking with every single worker at his center or his home.

Life has demonstrated this. Everything we do together with the masses after a thorough discussion in accordance with the amount of tasks we want to undertake, will never fail. Everything that is done behind their backs or away from them will fail. And being in contact with the masses does not mean walking through the shops and every so often putting an arm around a worker's shoulders. It means dealing with problems both collectively and individually.

The fact that this work was done here before starting to employ this new system—which will be in effect in the whole enterprise at the end of this year—is one of the fundamental reasons that the experiment has had the successful results I have partially reported to you this morning.

This happens when you work in concert—the masses, the administration, the party, the labor unions, and the youth. Besides, in this area, everybody is practically one big family, although some of them are still not residing in the community.

Forgive me for this digression, but I was talking a moment ago with Cardenas, first secretary of the provincial party committee in Las Villas, and with Eladio, the enterprise director. I was observing these buildings, which I believe were prefabricated. The parts were built right on the spot, back in the sixties. These buildings are several times better than those we build today. At least they don't leak. I don't know if they have received the periodic repairs they need. I know that we gave them a slight paint job for this ceremony. [laughter] That's the story. There was no time for anything else.

I understand that the community will get some 40-odd apartments this year. That is not a lot. There'll be 150 starting next year. However, when this ceremony is over, I will make a brief tour with officials of the enterprise, the party, the construction enterprise, etc. We'll see the initial draft of a master program for the whole community. Once the program is completed and the necessary resources are approved, we will let you know.

All these objectives we pursue with these experiments, both here and in the other FAR factories, enterprises, or institutions—where we will gradually implement them, always experimentally, in close coordination with the state central administration organs involved in these matters, and also during their total, partial, or modified application—will also be introduced in similar civilian enterprises, where experiments of this type are underway.

As I was saying, all these objectives can be achieved only if we rigorously observe the discipline that the application of the system entails; if we constantly evaluate the results and adopt specific measures to improve the work; if we are not led by triumphalism, as I told you earlier; and if everyone acts consistently with the responsibility required of the pioneers of this transformation.

We know of your effort to translate all these new ideas into deeds. We know of the sense of responsibility with which you have assumed the application of this system. We know of the support found in this workers collective. Today, on this anniversary, which marks a quarter of a century since the founding of the enterprise, which has transformed the social conditions of the surrounding area, I congratulate you for your production successes. I also congratulate you for the magnificent human collective forged around this endeavour that is capable of such feats as the one the enterprise's director has just informed us about—in the space of barely a year more than a quarter of a million hours of voluntary work have been contributed. [applause]

In just recognition of the farsighted founder of this enterprise, the revolutionary leadership has decided to name this enterprise from now on the Commander Ernesto Che Guevara Military Industrial Enterprise in memory of his creative work. [applause] The first factory, which was equipped with machinery from the sister CSSR, giving rise to the complex that today is being erected on these mountains, will continue to bear the heroic name of Julius Fucik, exemplary combatant of that nation, as a symbol of our fraternal friendship and in justified homage to his memory.

As Comrade Fidel explained yesterday in Pinar del Rio, Che has to be studied. You who have these two glorious names in your own enterprise [words indistinct] Julius Fucik. We should read at least that account, *Al Pie de la Obra*, which is the title of the book he wrote shortly before his death and is very short, and we should try to get our children to read it. Therefore, the memory of Che and Julius Fucik will be permanently honored in productivity, discipline, quality, voluntary work, and the daily struggle against slipshod work. Taking on the name of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara is an honor that commits you. Let us fully devote ourselves to work. With confidence in the future, let us repeat his immortal motto: to victory ever! Thank you very much. [applause]

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

CEP Rejects Candidates; Headquarters Burns

23 Candidates Accepted

FL031707 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole
1400 GMT 3 Nov 87

[News release issued by the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] dated 31 October 1987]

[Text] In conformity with the Constitution and the electoral law, the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] has met at its headquarters to examine the dossiers of the candidates for president in the coming elections. Here are the results of the formal record of proceedings of these deliberations, signed by the CEP in its entirety.

The following candidacies were accepted: Gerard Philippe Auguste, Raymond Edouard Bastien, Marc Louis Bazin, Sylvio C. Claude, Louis Dejoie II, Hubert de Ronceray, Thomas Desulme, Jean Arnold Dumas, Hector Estime, Gregoire Eugene, Gerard Gourgue, Lamartiniere Honorat, Richard Vladimir Jeanty, (Dieuveuille Joseph), (Franck Joseph), Francois Latortue, Francois Magloire, Leslie Manigat, Hugo Noel, (Arnold Principal), Camille D. Sylaire, Rene Theodore, and Lysias C. Verret.

A list of accepted candidacies for senator and deputy will be announced soon.

The press release is signed by Marc Alex Guerrier, CEP secretary.

12 Candidates Rejected

FL032223 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French
1700 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Twelve presidential candidacies have been rejected by the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], which is in charge of organizing and supervising the coming elections in Haiti. Article 291 of the Constitution of 1987 stipulates that any person widely-known to have been, through an excess of zeal, one of the creators of the dictatorship and known to have contributed to keeping the dictatorship in power for the past 29 years may not run for public office for 10 years.

Therefore, in its communique, which eliminates from the presidential race those candidates who played important roles under the Duvalier regime, the CEP states that in compliance with the Constitution and the electoral law, it has examined the dossiers of all presidential candidates and that the formal record of proceedings signed by the CEP in its entirety shows that 23 presidential candidacies have been accepted.

Among the 12 candidacies rejected are several former ministers under the Duvalier regime—Clovis Desinor, Herve Boyer, Edouard Francisque—and two former Army chiefs of staff: retired Generals Jean-Baptiste Hilaire and Claude Raymond.

Local Elections Postponed

FL032211 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole
1400 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] A Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] communique informs the nation that the presidential and parliamentary elections will be held on 29 November 1987 as scheduled on the electoral calendar. However, the municipal elections and the elections for Administrative Councils for the Communal Sections [Casec] are hereby postponed until 20 December 1987.

This decision was reached after the CEP inventoried the candidacies it had received. The CEP noticed that there were 516 coalitions for Casec's and 134 coalitions for municipal elections. There were candidacies for Casec in only 242 of the country's 565 communal sections. There were candidacies for the municipal elections in only 54 of Haiti's 137 communes.

The CEP has decided to postpone the Casec and municipal elections because of the insufficient number of candidates, which might be even smaller after the candidacies being contested are reviewed.

The communique justifies this decision by stressing the great political importance for Haiti of the Casec elections. Under the Constitution of 1987, these locally-elected officials must help form the new government and assist the ministerial cabinet.

Thus the CEP advises that a new period for filing and contesting candidacies for the communes and communal sections in question will be announced, so that the Casec elections and the elections for communal magistrate can be held on 20 December.

Headquarters Set on Fire

*FL031720 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole
1400 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] There were two fires last night: one at the headquarters of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], in the former offices of the Minoterie d'Haiti on Rue Pavee; the other at Continental Trading Company, a store belonging to CEP member Emmanuel Ambroise located on the corner of Rue des Casernes and Grande Rue.

According to witnesses who live very near Continental Trading, at around 2300 yesterday, armed civilians in several jeeps began shooting in the area. The witnesses reported that the civilians also made arrests and that they (?stopped many people from passing through the area). We will have you listen to some witnesses for details:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified witness] They started shooting at around 2300. I had come home at around 2200. At around 2300 they made people leave the streets. At around 2330, I heard the firemen. We then saw smoke. But before the firemen came, there was a lot of shooting. I think I even heard grenades at one point. And as I watched from my house, as I went onto the balcony, I saw the first jeep down there.

[Reporter] Can you identify the jeep? What color was it?

[Witness] It was brown. There were several of them—several jeeps. (? All the men were in civilian clothing). Then, when they started shooting, I heard them say: Come on, get in, get in. [aside, to another person: That was over there near your house.] They said: Come on, get in. Then they backed up, turned around and left. They left and then they returned. When they returned, they started shooting. They shot a lot. And then I noticed a fire. [Reporter] Excuse me, but with all this shooting going on, didn't the police ever come to restore order?

[Witness] There was no one outside but these men who were doing the shooting. No police appeared at all.

[Reporter] The police station [on Boulevard Jean-Jacques Dessalines, also known as Grande Rue, housing the 4th Company of the Haitian Armed Forces] is just over there. Why do you think they didn't come?

[Witness] Not just the police station. There is also the Criminal Investigations Department. There is something these people should understand: We, the Haitian people, even though we have no weapons and even though there are a number of things we do not have, can defend ourselves if we have to, with the little means we have. We are not as meek as they seem to think.

The CEP has done its job properly, rejected the candidacies that should have been rejected. If these people think the National Government Council is being unfair, examine their dossiers and you will see that they deserved to be rejected. [end recording]

We tried to interview the CEP security mar., because the CEP headquarters also burned, but he refused to make any statement regarding the fire. Part of the building—the Minoterie d'Haiti Sales Department—was totally destroyed.

PDCH Headquarters Attacked

*FL032244 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French
1700 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] While the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council] headquarters and Continental Trading Company were burning, the headquarters of Pastor Sylvio Claude's Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] was being riddled by bullets fired by armed commandos, Pastor Claude said.

[Begin Claude recording, in Creole] [passage omitted] There was no loss of life, but much damage was done. All the windows are shattered. In my opinion, this incident is part of a global plan that they have had against me since 1978, when I began to get [word indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rejection Viewed by Desinor

*FL032319 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French
1700 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Clovis Desinor has been the first candidate to react to the rejection of his presidential candidacy.

According to Mr Desinor, the Provisional Electoral Council's [CEP] decision constitutes a flagrant violation of the 10 August electoral law because of the manner in which the contested candidates were notified that they had been rejected.

Mr Desinor explains in a statement to the press, and I quote: besides the fact that 20 days after my declaration of candidacy before the BED [Departmental Electoral Office] for the Department of the West, I still had not received any certificate, as stipulated in Article 55 of the said law.

The even more serious violation of Article 62 makes the CEP's plan obvious. This article says that within 24 hours of the declaration of candidacy, the committee of

the Communal Departmental Office [BEC] or of the BED will invite, in writing, the contested candidate to come into the office to defend himself and to come up with proof to the contrary within 48 hours.

I never got any letter, Desinor says, and the people and the candidates were notified of the decision over the air.

I demand that the CEP members tell me what criteria they used to judge my case, he says, especially since it is obvious that the decision was dictated by a foreign power and this constitutes meddling in the internal affairs of the country.

As proof, Clovis Desinor includes in his declaration, a message in English which he claims was addressed to members of foreign missions in Haiti and their families

announcing that the CEP was going to reject certain candidates this weekend and that violent reactions could be expected and, in conclusion, urging foreign missions to be prudent. Desinor does not say where the message came from, nor to what foreign mission it was addressed.

[At this point, a similar version of this report is given in Creole and adds that the 30 October message, written in English, was addressed to "all American employees and their families". The Creole-language report says the following: "Desinor's statement continues: A law can be undone only by another law. To Clovis Desinor, this means that since the CEP has violated the electoral law, he, Desinor, does not acknowledge the CEP's decision. (?The CEP, which is supposed to exist to defend the people, is making a mistake), Desinor says.]

Costa Rica

Arias Comments on Nicaragua, FSLN Communique
PA031534 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish
31 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] We telephoned Costa Rican President Oscar Arias this morning and asked him to comment on the FSLN National Directorate communique issued last Thursday. President Arias told *La Prensa*: "I would prefer to think the communique represents the FSLN's stand and not the Nicaraguan Government's stand."

Initially, Arias was confused over the Sandinist statement. Later, he answered our questions concerning the current political, economic, social, and military situation in Nicaragua.

The telephone interview lasted approximately 45 minutes. The architect of the Esquipulas II agreements referred to the Sandinist Assembly's announcement saying, "we must break the vicious circle in which Nicaragua and the Sandinist government say they will not abide by the Guatemala agreements as long as the military assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance continues. I sincerely believe Managua must take the first step; this is why I have suggested Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as mediator to negotiate a cease-fire as soon as possible."

He also said that the first step must be taken by the party that needs most to achieve peace, noting that "in all sincerity, it is evident that this is the Nicaraguan Government, because no one can live ignoring the sorrow of seeing young Nicaraguans from both sides falling on the battlefield."

We asked him what he expected Nicaragua to have accomplished by 5 November. The Costa Rican president told us the same thing he says he has told President Ortega: "Don't leave for tomorrow what you can do today, much less when so many Nicaraguan youths are dying every day."

He then suggested the need for the mediation by His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo as an immediate alternate so Nicaragua will achieve peace.

He denied a report appearing in *The Miami Herald* which said Ortega had told him to give him time to talk to the rebels because he was under much pressure. Arias, however, admitted the Nicaraguan president has said he is under pressure.

Among the main obstacles that Costa Rica sees hindering Nicaragua from fully enforcing the agreements, President Arias mentioned "on the one hand the Sandinist arrogance, and on the other hand Nicaragua's inflexibility in accepting an indirect mediation to achieve a negotiated cease-fire." Arias added that a unilateral cease-fire will not work because it does not give guarantees to the conflicting parties.

To conclude, he said "it is not a matter of what the Sandinists or Washington say. Managua must be somewhat flexible because it is the participant that most urgently needs to achieve peace."

El Salvador

Duarte Announces Unilateral Cease-Fire
PA032225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Nov (AFP)—The Salvadoran Government decreed a unilateral cease-fire effective 5 November. Christian Democratic President Jose Napoleon Duarte announced today.

Duarte made the announcement after deploring the failure of the negotiations held in the past few weeks with the FMLN on compliance with the Central American peace plan, which becomes effective Thursday. The rebels broke off the dialogue with the government following the assassination of Herbert Anaya, president of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission, on 26 October.

During a news conference, the Salvadoran president did not provide details on establishing the unilateral cease-fire, which presumably will be similar to that decreed 3 weeks ago by the Sandinist government, which appears unsuccessful.

"As commanding general of the Armed Forces, I am obligated to lead them and organize their defense," Duarte said in announcing the unilateral cease-fire.

Duarte reiterated that his government will fulfill the commitments to a cease-fire, amnesty, democratization, end to aid for rebel groups, and nonuse of a country's territory to attack a neighboring country.

Government Blames FMLN for Preventing Talks
PA031531 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

["Press communique" issued by the Salvadoran Government; date and place not given]

[Text] The government of the Republic holds the FMLN responsible for preventing the continuation of the dialogue that would have been held in Mexico, thus frustrating the Salvadoran people's desires for peace.

The FMLN tries to justify this irresponsible attitude by utilizing the condemnable crime against Herbert Anaya Sanabria, recognizing the possibility that this is part of the Marxist-Leninist strategy. [sentence as heard]

In view of these events, the government of the Republic states the following: We emphatically reject the irresponsible charges that civilian and military officials are responsible for such an aberrant crime. We are carrying out a thorough investigation to try to find those guilty of

the assassination. For this reason, we reiterate our appeal for cooperation from relatives, neighbors, and any individuals who can provide information that will lead us to this objective.

The progress that has been achieved in the human rights area in this country, even within the conflict in which we live, is unquestionable. The attempt to undermine this effort with false accusations is neither ethical nor moral. The entire world, UN official Pastor Ridruejo, and journalists are witnesses to the current situation, which is different from that in the past.

We condemn the irresponsible attitude of the FMLN, which, using the grief caused by Herbert Anaya Sana-bria's death, has created terror in the streets of El Salvador and in addition uses this as an excuse to prevent the possibilities of a dialogue which could lead to the achievement of a cease-fire and the pacification process.

The FMLN attitude opposing the development of the Esquipulas II peace plan is not new. In fact, this has been the permanent conduct that this group has adopted since 7 August, when the Central American agreement was signed in Guatemala City.

The government has fulfilled all the legal and political commitments established in Esquipulas II and will continue to fulfill them.

Ungo Denies Division Between FMLN, FDR
PA031953 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish
2 Nov 87 p 1

[Unattributed article]

[Text] FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo has said that they did not agree with the FMLN decision to suspend the peace talks with the government but he said that the government is responsible for this decision because of its lack of seriousness and its "playing" with Esquipulas II.

Ungo, who participated in a meeting of leftist parties in Guatemala, told journalists that despite not agreeing with the FMLN on this point, there is no division between the two revolutionary fronts and that it is a matter of different views.

The FDR president said the dialogue with the government in the framework of Esquipulas II in search of a political solution to the civil war "must be resumed immediately, even though this entails greater seriousness and responsibility on the part of the regime which so far has only been 'playing' and intensifying the repression."

"We revolutionaries are not willing to attend further meetings just to become worn out," Ungo warned, adding that "the government will have to change its

attitude because to date it has been holding a dialogue without dialoguing; it must bring up specific and serious proposals with the spirit of reaching political agreements."

As is known, the FMLN did not show up at the private sessions in Mexico on 30 October to 4 November to protest the assassination of Herbert Anaya, coordinator of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission, on 26 October by "death squads." It argued that it would be useless to talk if the repression continues.

In this regard, Ungo accused the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte of "playing with the Esquipulas II agreements. Proof of this is that there is no democratization process in the country as the plan establishes and, instead, there is a process of turning to the right and of increasing repression."

FMLN Transport Stoppage 'Total' in Capital
PA031427 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The [FMLN] transportation stoppage in the capital is total. There are no buses and only a few taxis in the streets. There are long lines of people walking to their jobs. Police checkpoints are also evident in the Salvadoran capital. The transportation stoppage ordered by the guerrillas has gone into effect. As a result, no urban buses are running this morning. According to our reports, this is also true for the interior of the country. There are long lines of people walking from San Bartolo and Santa Lucia. Since 0500 we have seen workers walking on the Ejercito Boulevard as they hurry to their jobs. These are the things that take place in our country.

Venceremos on Impact
PA040135 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish
to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Radio Venceremos is receiving initial reports on the results of the most recent call for a nationwide transportation paralysis in this war. The vehicle transportation paralysis throughout the country is 100-percent effective. Transportation in San Salvador is completely paralyzed. The streets are empty in Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Usulután, San Miguel, and La Unión. It has been reported in Cuscatlan Department that paralysis there is 100 percent.

In most of the country's 14 departments the people have been supporting this call for a transportation paralysis since early today, 3 November. This is the Salvadoran people's response to Napoleon Duarte's criminal policies. From the beginning of 3 November the situation in El Salvador has been one of empty streets being used only by Vargas' 40,000 troops, who nervously await ambushes and swift and strong guerrilla attacks.

The transportation stoppage is 100-percent effective. It is taking place in the framework of the FMLN's political and military campaign called: Trial and Punishment for the Killers of the People.

Honduras

National Reconciliation Commission Named

PA032056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Honduran Government created the National Reconciliation Commission today in fulfillment of the "Esquipulas II" agreement signed by the Central American presidents in Guatemala on 7 August.

The organization is made up of Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, who was appointed president, representing the Episcopal Conference; and Virgilio Lopez, bishop of the diocese of Trujillo, who was appointed alternate. Other representatives are Hernan Corrales Padilla and Olban Valladares.

The political parties will be represented by Cesar Batres and Luis German Lagos, while the executive branch will be represented by Alfredo Fortin Hiestroza and William Hall Rivera, as representative and alternative, respectively.

Azcona on Esquipulas Compliance, Debt

PA310041 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish
1710 GMT 27 Oct 87

[News conference held by President Jose Azcona at the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa on 27 October—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Moderator] Mr Hernandez, director of the "Hoy Mismo" newscast from Channel Three Television in Tegucigalpa.

[Hernandez] Thank you. Mr President, we are aware Honduras is a partner of the United States in national security, economic matters, financial problems, etc. This is a fact. We all know the first deadline of the 7 August agreement is near. Nicaragua, in particular, seems to be the source of discord, since it has given no evidence of intending to fulfill the commitments made on 7 August. What will Honduras do if Nicaragua does not comply with the agreement after this first deadline is over? What would the U.S. Government do if the events develop in a negative way, as I have said? Thank you.

[Azcona] [6-second interruption due to station identification] ...my desire to definitely reject any solution that includes exerting pressure on the Nicaraguan Government for it to comply [with the Esquipulas agreement]. The question asked by my friend Hernandez is the same question I asked U.S. senators and congressmen. I also asked this question of [words indistinct]. What are we

going to do if Nicaragua does not comply with the agreement? We are not going to ask for U.S. intervention. The Honduran Government would not lower itself and ask for U.S. intervention. Therefore, what would we do? I have clearly spoken about that issue, and I also mentioned this issue at the [words indistinct]. It was clearly stated on that occasion that if the Nicaraguan situation is not changed the Honduran security and defense budget would have to be increased. Because Honduras does not have the resources to do this, there is a need for an option and a need for not totally rejecting the only option of pressure exerted on the Sandinist government. This does not mean more millions should be given to the contras [words indistinct] so they can continue shooting [words indistinct], which could be used by Nicaragua for not complying with the Guatemala agreement. Noncompliance with the Guatemala agreement will have negative repercussions for that government if it once again makes a commitment and does not keep it.

I do not know what Honduras can do in this case. Honduras will have to completely bolster its border to protect its territory's security. Therefore, this is a very serious problem for Honduras. I told U.S. Congressman [name indistinct], chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, about that situation. He said: At present we are not going to support any aid to the contras because the House is opposed to that aid. However, be assured that we are going to provide economic aid for your security. He directly told General Humberto Regalado: As for you, General, we are going to give you aid for security matters. That is what the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, a prominent Democrat, said. Let us see if that is true and if this will be done if the Guatemala agreement fails.

I was greatly pleased and confident because that offer came from him; that is, not from the Republicans but from the Democrats. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Could you please tell us about the composition of the National Reconciliation Commission?

[Azcona] There are four members, one of whom is chosen by the president. The person who will represent the executive branch has already been chosen: Dr Alfredo Fortin Hiestroza. The church will nominate three bishops, one of whom will be chosen for the commission. The political parties will also be represented by a delegate, and each Central American government will choose a distinguished citizen who belongs neither to the government nor to the ruling part to sit on each country's reconciliation commission.

Any way you look at it, the ruling party will be a minority in the commission because there will be a representative of the opposition parties, a distinguished citizen who will have nothing to do either with the government or the ruling party, a bishop—who we believe should be the president of commission—and a representative of the

executive branch. That is the framework established by the agreement. There will be no more than four representatives. Of course, the commission will be able to seek advice and information where needed.

[Torres] HRN journalist Andres Torres. You have said you would not hide anything in this country. There is not foreign exchange in the banking system; there are no dollars. Honduras must pay a \$30-million debt to the World Bank. You have said it will be difficult to reduce the fiscal deficit. People have talked about a debt moratorium. Foreign debt payments account for 34 percent of the fiscal budget [words indistinct]. What is your government's position on the possibility of declaring a debt moratorium, especially on the foreign debt?

[Azcona] To declare a moratorium is not the best solution for any country. It is one thing to declare moratoriums when one does not have dollars and another to say we are not going to pay anything. At the beginning of this administration I suggested we suspend payments to the World Bank [words indistinct]. Upon my return from Washington some newspaper said the government would incur greater debts because we were asking for 1 billion lempiras. Gentlemen, what this government has been doing is paying. We have debts with the World Bank, the IMF, and the Inter-American Development Bank. We have been paying more than we have been receiving. Those were debts incurred by past governments. So you can see the difficulty of the situation. Now we have people saying we should not incur further debts. They do not realize the loans we are requesting will not be used by this government. The loans will be used by future governments. If we do not plan projects and request loans, future presidents will find themselves in the same situation I was in when I found out, for example, that in the Communications, Public Works, and Transport Ministry there were no projects. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Julio Armando Valdes, HRN's correspondent at the Presidential Palace.

[Valdes] Thank you. I have two questions, Mr. President. First, after you met yesterday with opposition parties, those parties said the National Reconciliation Commission will have no credibility unless the three parties are represented. Second, how much will the Honduran people have to pay for the \$100 million the United States will supposedly lend us—which is still just a promise? How much will Honduras have to pay in interest for this loan?

[Azcona] There is some confusion. That aid for economic stabilization is a grant. The [words indistinct] does not pay interest, just as no interest is paid for other grants [words indistinct]. Those are grants for economic stabilization [words indistinct].

Regarding yesterday's meeting with the parties [word indistinct], we concluded that all parties might be represented because one of the members will not necessarily

represent a political party or the government. In our country there are no [words indistinct] neutral. Those who are not members of the Liberal Party either belong to the National Party, the Christian Democratic Party, or the PINU [Innovation and Unity Party]. One of the members will not represent the Liberal Party. In fact, all the opposition parties will be represented. I think we reached an agreement with them [words indistinct]. I will tell you something: I would gladly accept a representative from each political party in the National Reconciliation Commission, but Nicaragua could use this [words indistinct] as an (?excuse) for [words indistinct]. I see no problem. It would be no obstacle for the government if instead of four members the commission had five or six. It would become an international problem, however, because Nicaragua would protest immediately, or the Nicaraguan opposition parties would use this point to pressure the Nicaraguan Government, demanding that the Nicaraguan commission be composed in the same way as the Honduran commission. I do not want those aspects—which are really not the central points—to create conflicts.

[Moderator] Rafael Castellanos, Radio Tegucigalpa's representative at the Presidential House.

[Castellanos] Mr. President, during your recent meeting with President Reagan did you discuss a possible withdrawal of U.S. troops from Palmerola, taking into consideration that the peace plan calls for the withdrawal of foreign advisers from Central America?

[Azcona] I am sorry to say that the Guatemala agreements do not stipulate that. It was not included because Nicaragua was opposed to it. However, the agreement does mention the Contadora process in referring to military forces. The plan does not say advisers must leave by a certain date. Nicaragua was the most opposed to this. This is a [words indistinct] plan. However, the plan does not say U.S. advisers must withdraw from Honduras by a certain date. There are no plans (?for that). I will read what the agreement says about military forces. [passage omitted]

The document does not mention what you have just said. It says the subject of arms buildup—on which significant progress had been made within the Contadora Group—will be negotiated in relation to the number of weapons and troops in each country. There is no commitment. In that regard, I must (?stress) the sovereign state of Honduras [words indistinct] an agreement with the United States for military assistance. That agreement was duly ratified by the National Congress, which has approved three protocols on that subject. So, this withdrawal of U.S. forces is not included in the agreements. Honduras, however, could at any time exercise its sovereign right, and the National Congress could revoke or abolish both the 1954 agreements and the additional protocols.

Nicaragua

Defense Ministry Communique on EPS Major PA031554 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Oct 87 p 1

[Communique No 22 issued by the Defense Ministry in Managua on 30 October]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports the following:

1. Mr Roger Miranda Begochea, former EPS major, left the country toward Mexico and the United States on 25 October 1987. His whereabouts are unknown. Miranda Begochea made the decision to leave because of an administrative audit that was being carried out at the Secretariat of the Ministry of Defense. Miranda was able to leave the country because of the advantages that his rank afforded him. In view of the manner in which he left, the investigations were speeded up and the first results show, among other things, that Miranda Begochea stole at least \$15,000.

2. The Nicaraguan Government is making arrangements to have Miranda Begochea extradited so he can be duly investigated.

Given in Managua on 30 October 1987

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate

Defense Ministry

Arce Comments on Esquipulas Compliance PA262222 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 18 Oct 87 p 15

[Interview with Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, vice coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission, by Sergio Ferrari in Managua on 17 October]

[Text] [Ferrari] Could we go over the reasons that led the Sandinist leaders to decide to sign the [Esquipulas] agreements?

[Arce] We signed them because we found the right framework—appropriate for this historic moment—to achieve the peace we have been wishing and fighting for since the U.S. aggression began a few months after the revolution triumphed. It must be recalled that since then, in addition to defending ourselves, we have been looking into every possibility to finding the conditions for a peace that would allow us to continue our revolutionary plan. This led us to make bilateral proposals to the United States and the Central American countries, but we found mostly evasive replies from the other parties involved. Later on, it was felt that the initiatives had to be regional and simultaneous, and we understood that. Then, when the Contadora negotiations had almost ended they were suspended. We were always "on the lookout," waiting for the right international and internal

conditions in the region in order to reach an agreement that would lead to peace and allow us to think about Nicaragua's own political process later on.

[Ferrari] The situation has taken a peculiar turn in Nicaragua when compared to other countries in the region. Will Nicaragua's unilateral measures be unlimited? Or has the FSLN established limits?

[Arce] We have gone as far as we will go in our unilateral actions. We have reached that point in our overtures. Any other steps that we take will be subject to a principle of simultaneity with the Central American governments. I think that there is another possibility for this opportunity to be further expanded, beyond the limits of the Esquipulas agreements. This possibility lies in national dialogue, in other words, the peace effort will be furthered to the extent that the opposition reaches an understanding, a mature conception of relations. Dialogue will not put an end to U.S. aggression, but conditions that would allow the government to assume new risks may emerge.

[Ferrari] The internal liberation—to give it a name—will confront Sandinist militants with opposition forces over the political-ideological issue. Does the FSLN have sufficient strength to face this "accelerated" challenge, considering that the burden of war on the nation's defensive capability has not lessened because of continued aggression?

[Arce] I believe we have enough rank and file to face this political-ideological struggle. We undoubtedly have to adjust to these new conditions, and we have been doing that in a somewhat abrupt and rash manner. The FSLN clearly understands that when the war ends and we are allowed to implement our revolutionary plan we will have to make adjustments to fit this new situation. Up to now we have been more willing to defend ourselves, to mobilize our people to participate in the military defense, and to turn our cadres into exemplary men who take the lead in reserve battalions and the Patriotic Military Service, rather than becoming great political orators. Therefore, our plans took into account the necessity for later adjustments. However, thanks to the Esquipulas agreements we have made decisions that precipitated these new conditions while the present conditions exists. We must make a few adjustments to continue playing the role of a party that leads the people in their defense but that, at the same time, can carry out a political struggle.

[Ferrari] Do you have enough strength and cadres to tackle this challenge?

[Arce] We have enough organizational and political-ideological strength to do it for one simple reason: We believe no one here can offer better conditions to our people than we have amid difficult circumstances. A more leftist program than ours can only be socialism that is totally static, which we think is neither appropriate nor

possible. If the gringos reject even this...a return to the past is also an illusion. I cannot imagine—although I sometimes do theoretical-hypothetical exercises—who could rule here after taking away 3 million manzanas of land distributed under agrarian reform from more than 100,000 peasant families.

Who can make laborers work if we return the factories to their original owners or reprivatize them? With what spirit would the people face health and education problems if those areas were returned to private business hands?

This explains why even the most staunch right wingers are now showing concern for laborers and peasants. They say the revolution is doing well, but that we are poor managers.

[Ferrari] After living for several years with a war, a certain degree of fatigue and less participation on the part of the people compared to the period immediately after the triumph is apparent. Could this be detrimental to the FSLN during the post-Esquipulas II political period? How do you explain this?

[Arce] There has been a qualitative change. The dialectics of the movement progress from quantity to quality to generate new quantity and quality, and so on ad infinitum. What is happening? The revolution resulted from the efforts of a small group of men—the FSLN—which was the vanguard. They waged a heroic struggle, spread their blood throughout the country, experienced pain in the body of their militants, and gradually generated a quantitative movement among the people. The people learned to struggle, dismiss fear, throw off the yoke, and at a given moment, join the insurrection that started exactly 10 years ago. When 19 July arrived we had a total quantitative force, but that force had to undergo a process to upgrade its quality. That is why we are not surprised that people who were waving red and black handkerchiefs after the triumph are now suddenly disenchanted with the revolution and are beginning to question it. However, I prefer—speaking quantitatively—the 100,000 affiliates in the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers (CST) that we have today to the 400,000 “affiliates” during the first few months after the revolution. Why? Because the 100,000 take part in activities with great enthusiasm and joyful spirits, without undergoing a process to improve political quality. Many people thought that the revolution meant not having to work, that it would solve all problems by magic. When those people realize that the revolution is not a magic act and that they have to work even harder than before, they lose enthusiasm. Those who have remained are forging a great consciousness and revolutionary quality, which guarantee our future.

These forces are sufficiently strong to in turn generate another quantitative movement that will achieve yet higher qualitative levels.

[Ferrari] To conclude, Commander, Esquipulas constitutes a peace effort. It is trying to end a painful war. However, what would have happened if Nicaragua had not faced up to the plan that the Reagan administration has been promoting for the past 7 years to resign its hegemony? Would the unyielding plan calling for Central American dependence have become generalized?

[Arce] We can recap by saying that this revolution does not belong to us. It is also the patrimony of Central America and the Third World. We believe that more than defending the Sandinist revolution and Nicaraguan independence, we are defending the principles of sovereignty and self-determination of the small countries of the world. We are not telling anyone how to achieve power or how to solve one's problems. Reagan is accusing us of wanting to export revolution and is saying that democracy has made inroads in Central America. Except for Costa Rica, all those countries were ruled by military dictatorships until the triumph of the revolution. The Sandinist revolution, not U.S. policies, inaugurated democracy in Central America. When we toppled the Somoza military dictatorship the gringos and the oligarchs became worried and started to make cosmetic changes. However, those democracies would not exist if not for the Sandinist revolution.

Comparison of FSLN Communique on Esquipulas

Managua *Barricada* in Spanish on 30 October on page 3 publishes the “complete message” of the FSLN National Directorate to a special Sandinist Assembly session meeting on 29 October “to follow up the peace process which began with the signing of the Esquipulas II agreements.” The Managua *Barricada* version has been compared to the Managua Domestic Service version published in the 30 October Latin America *Daily Report* on pages 14-17, revealing the following variations:

Page 14, right column, paragraph six, line one reads in *Barricada*: From the FSLN to the Nicaraguan people and the international community.

[new paragraph] I. Since the FSLN began its struggle, its revolutionary program has sought the achievement of power to establish a democratic, free, just, and peaceful society in Nicaragua.

[new paragraph] the most reactionary... (providing first paragraph)

Page 14, right column, paragraph eight, line two reads in *Barricada*: ...were taken to regroup the defeated Somozist... (changing word)

Page 14, right column, paragraph nine, line eight reads in *Barricada*: ...and barbaric acts. Reagan also hired civilians to... (changing wording)

Page 14, right column, paragraph ten, line three reads in *Barricada*: ...supported the counterrevolutionary forces that, according to the laws that regulate the process of change, would present themselves as a counterweight to the revolution.

[new paragraph] The oligarchy, the... (changing wording)

Page 15, left column, paragraph two, line four reads in *Barricada*: ...who work it.

[new paragraph] II. The FSLN National... (providing numerical sequence)

Page 15, left column, paragraph five, line four reads in *Barricada*: ...acts to hinder the promised direct... (deleting words)

Page 15, left column, paragraph nine, line three reads in *Barricada*: ...abide by it.

[new paragraph] III. The Nicaraguan people... (providing numerical sequence)

Page 15, left column, paragraph eleven, line one reads in *Barricada*: ...of rebel deserters, the repatriation program,... (deleting words)

Page 15, right column, paragraph six, line three reads in *Barricada*: ...meetings, and demonstrations.

[new paragraph] IV. The process of... (providing numerical sequence)

Page 16, left column, paragraph three, line nine reads in *Barricada*: ...of emergency—continues.

[new paragraph] V. We are only... (providing numerical sequence)

Page 16, right column, paragraph three, line four reads in *Barricada*: ...the counterrevolutionary leaders.

[new paragraph] VI. There is, however,... (providing numerical sequence)

Page 16, right column, paragraph four, line five reads in *Barricada*: ...the understanding that "all provisions of... (providing quotation mark)

Page 16, right column, paragraph four, line nine reads in *Barricada*: ...established time frame."

[new paragraph] The FSLN, with... (providing quotation mark)

Page 17, left column, paragraph two, line six reads in *Barricada*: ...the U.S. Government.

[new paragraph] VII. The FSLN yearns... (providing numerical sequence)

Departmental Reconciliation Commission Meets
PA010148 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
28 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Matagalpa, (Special Report)—It has been reported that 176 counterrevolutionaries in Region 6 have laid down their weapons and accepted the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government after signing the Esquipulas II agreements.

The report was made here in Matagalpa during a news conference by Comrade Carlos Zamora, presidential minister-delegate for Region 6. He spoke on behalf of the departmental reconciliation commission, which held a meeting here on Saturday. Zamora added that in addition to the 176 who had accepted amnesty, approximately 100 prisoners had been released to their relatives as part of the amnesty.

The departmental commission will announce a similar release on Thursday. Comrade Zamora also said that the departmental commission met Thursday with three members of the National Reconciliation Commission. The departmental commission formally consists of Msgr Carlos Sancti, president; Carlos Zamora, vice president; Roger Quinn, secretary; Benny Romero of the Evangelical Church; Rafael Pastora Zuniga of the Red Cross; Sonia R. de Zeledon of the PLI [Independent Liberal Party]; Jose Maria Icabalzeta, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party; Edmundo Montenegro, of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party; Javier Gauna, of the Popular Social Christian Party; and Armando Guadamuz, of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party. Each member has an alternate to replace him if he cannot attend a meeting.

Comrade Zamora explained that the departmental commission is subordinate to the National Reconciliation Commission, while the municipal peace commissions of Rio Blanco, Matiguas, Muy Muy, Esquipulas, and San Ramon are subordinate to the departmental commission. In the same way, the local peace commissions will be subordinate to the municipal commissions.

Zamora added that an ad-hoc working commission made up of lawyers will cooperate with the departmental commission. They will not, however, be members of this commission and will not have the authority to make decisions. He announced that next Thursday the departmental commission will meet with the lawyers' commission and that on Saturday the national commission will meet with the Jinotega departmental commission.

Comrade Zamora emphasized that our government has adopted decisive steps towards peace and that the counterrevolution has not stopped its aggression against economic targets and civilian settlements such as Mancotal and Cuscayan. This aggression includes kidnapping peasants.

Former Contra Cardenas Extols Amnesty
PA032237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Former contra leader Fermin Cardenas Oliva has said that the demoralization within the contra ranks is evident even at the general staff level. Cardenas Oliva accepted the amnesty offer in Plan de Grama, 160 km north of Jinotega.

They know we have lost the war and therefore many of them are anxious to return home to be with their families and friends, Cardenas Oliva said after he was reunited with his relatives in a public ceremony in Wiwili. The "Extra" newscast will broadcast part of the statement made by Fermin Cardenas, also known among the contras as Commander Cain:

[Begin recording] I can say that I was away from my fatherland for 7 years because I was fighting against my own people. However, I have finally realized that it is necessary to struggle because the government has promised... [changes thought] and definitely, with the signing of the Esquipulas II agreements, I decided to turn myself in, not as a poor wretch but as a man. I did so together with three of my comrades, who have definitely [words indistinct] and who backed my decision. We even left some comrades who will possibly join me later on; in other words, they will join our people.

I must also tell you that [words indistinct] the FDN ranks, when I saw that all the points in the Esquipulas II agreements were being complied with, I decided to call the companeros in the peace commissions. I also sent them a message asking for Red Cross protection, because, as you know, I was a military man. I cannot actually say that I am a military man, because I no longer am one. I was definitely a commander, but I am now a

civilian. I have decided to live as a civilian because I am definitely tired of seeing so much killing among our Nicaraguan people. [applause]

I have also realized that it is unjust for Nicaraguans to be killing each other when we can achieve peace in the way I am doing, not as a poor wretch, as I said before, but as a man. I also ask all parents and relatives of FDN rebels to follow my example. I am going to make an earnest appeal to all the comrades who are still fighting, and I ask you to help them. I urge them to follow my example, for they can see that I am here safe and sound. I ask their parents and relatives to help them in general, to send them a message in one way or another, and to appeal to the peace commissions' members, because I am sure they will have no problems just as I did not have any.

Because, just as I—as old as I am—wear my uniform and carry my rifle, equipment, and everything, simply because I come from [12-second break in reception] [words indistinct] their companero. As I used to say, the commandos were my companeros, but that is not true today. [Words indistinct] nobody is going to harm me. Not one of my commandos has been harmed here because I told the peace commission that I would only come forward if my boys would not be harmed in any way. When the peace commission members came to me they carried no weapons; they simply talked with me. They did not talk with my soldiers, they talked with me; and they told me: Look companero, we are responsible for you, and we, the Red Cross, are willing to promise you safe conduct so that you can go back and work. I am definitely—as you know, as they know here in Uverito, (Alderama)—a humble man.

However, you know that the enemy has been shrewd and convincing, and they convinced me—I fell for it like a fool, I must say—to fight for a cause that has no future. Nevertheless, I who was a commander of a regional command had the strength to leave because of the deficiencies in the movement and because I honestly feel it is the only way to reach peace. [end recording]

Argentina

Justicialist Front Rejects Government Pact

PY021301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 1238 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (NA)—The leaders of the parties that comprise the Justicialist Renewal Front have rejected the governability pact proposed by the government, saying it is "a smokescreen aimed at hiding injustice and economic stagnation," and called for "a growth program."

The joint declaration was signed by the following leaders: Justicialist Party, Marcos Raijer; Christian Democratic Party, Roque Grunauer; Authentic Socialist Party, Jorge Selser; National Left Party, Norberto Acerbi; and Argentine Socialist Confederation Party, Emilio Corbiere. The declaration states that "the foreign debt issue hinders any type of agreement."

The leaders stated that Argentine society views democracy as an "achievement" and that from that position it now demands "a plan for the future which would allow society to grow in coexistence and well-being."

They also pointed out that Argentine society "has given clear guidelines on how to act" to the government. It has also asked the government "to abandon its preponderant authority in the administration of the government" and to recognize "the urgent need for a loyal political agreement with the opposition."

The leaders added that "changes are needed in order to have an agreement to govern" and that "stability will be achieved when the changes answer the demands of a society burdened by the economic crisis."

The declaration says that "the unjust distribution of national income, the efforts being made to obtain income, the way the government is confronting the foreign debt issue, and the problems of national defense and security are issues that cannot be avoided."

Jaunarena Calls for Reconciliation

PY032332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD
in English 3 Nov 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena yesterday called for a reconciliation between all Argentines in order to overcome antagonisms between civilians and the military.

Speaking to newsmen following a mass for those who gave their lives for the fatherland, Jaunarena said he agreed with Air Force Chaplain Ovidio Tripodi who, in a homily during the mass, stated that it was necessary to progress toward national unity.

The mass, held at the Stella Maris chapel, was also attended by President Raul Alfonsin as well as top-ranking military officers.

"I think it is the right moment to make a place in our memories for all those who died for the fatherland, and this also has a sense of national unity with a view to the future," Jaunarena said.

"National unity has to do with reconciliation, which should be viewed in terms of a spiritual state including all the citizenry, by virtue of which we can all jointly confront the problems we face," he added.

The minister said reconciliation could not be achieved in legal terms: "I am speaking of a spiritual state."

Replying to questions, Jaunarena said future talks between the government and the opposition were a question being dealt with by the Interior Ministry.

He also said no meeting had been planned so far with legislators to discuss the government's defence bill, but that talks would probably begin soon.

The minister added that it was a good moment to pass the defence bill through Congress because the government had found support for it among most sectors of society.

Army Officer Calls for Higher Salaries

PY301820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 29 Oct (NA)—Colonel Carlos Farwing, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, today demanded recognition of the Armed Forces' part in the so-called antisubversive war and the issuance of a national defense law. He added that improving the military budget and salaries is a "priority."

Farwing stated that the military budget and salaries "have become a priority issue within the Army." He explained, however, that no one from the brigade he commands has left the Army for that reason.

The colonel refused to comment on whether the budget and salary situation has forced members of other brigades, and of the Navy and Air Force, to request discharge, as has been reported by some Air Force and Navy officers.

"I cannot speak about what is happening in other military sectors, but no one from my brigade has left the Army because of budget or salary problems," Farwing stated.

Farwing also demanded greater recognition from society for the Armed Forces' action during the anti-subversive war. He stated: "It was a necessary war where errors could have been made, but a revindication is necessary today."

Referring to criticism of the methods employed to fight terrorism, Farwing stated: "We do not ignore it. For us it is still like an unhealed wound." He added: "But I have the impression that criticism is decreasing."

In remarks to the local "LV 12" Radio Independencia, Farwing stated that Army Chief of Staff General Dante Caridi has repeated several times that the antisubversive war "was a heroic one that deserves greater understanding from the people, including from those who criticize it."

Col Farwing added that "in the northwestern region of Argentina the Army and other militarymen feel a closer relationship with the people." He added that the announcement of the candidacy of General Domingo Antonio Bussi, retired, for governor of Tucuman, "has been received with joy in some Army sectors."

However, he went on to explain that Bussi announced his candidacy "in compliance with constitutional rights of every citizen" and that the Army will not participate in the political campaign of the former chief of the independence operation.

Asked further about the defense law, he said that the Armed Forces "need to have a law because it is the starting point of a set of actions from which each force must begin."

He declined to comment, however, on whether the law should include the so-called "low-intensity conflicts" [conflictos de baja intensidad] with which the Armed Forces will be legally authorized to take action in case of internal upheavals.

This was not included in the draft defense law submitted by the executive branch to Congress, which was approved by the Chamber of Deputies, but was demanded by the commanders of each of the three forces when the draft was sent to the Senate, where it was blocked.

The executive branch is now preparing a new draft defense law in cooperation with the Justicialist Party, with the purpose of having it approved during the current period of special sessions.

Alende Elected PI Executive Board President
PY021528 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1128 GMT
1 Nov 87

[Text] La Rioja, 1 Nov (TELAM)—The plenum of the National Committee of the Intransigent Party (PI), which met in this province today, elected by acclamation Oscar Alende as president of the PI Executive Board.

The following members were also elected: Luis Manrique, deputy-elect for San Juan, as first vice president; and [name indistinct], mayor-elect for Cipolletti, as second vice president.

Upon accepting the presidency, Alende received a long round of applause. He promised to fulfill the desires expressed by everyone. He said: We have a great desire to have a different country, a free country with social justice, a country where the promises made to the people are fulfilled.

The other members of the PI Executive Board are: Miguel Pepe, organization secretary; Victor Ferraro, treasurer; Jose Roberto Arizmendi, press secretary; and Miguel Monserrat, Alberto Despuy, Hugo Nielson, Orlando Lepori, Raul Gallo, Jose Yanez, and Ruben Seppi as secretaries.

The PI national convention elected its officials at 2300 after taking a recess.

Youth Groups Express Support for CGT Strike
PY032342 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD
in English 3 Nov 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Political youth sectors as well as Intransigent Party leader Oscar Alende yesterday endorsed the general strike scheduled for tomorrow by the General Labour Confederation (CGT), in separate meetings held with CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini.

Ubaldini welcomed the support by Peronist, Intransigent, Christian Democrat and socialist youth sectors, pointing out that "youths have always participated in every CGT march."

The CGT Executive Council yesterday polished up details for tomorrow's 12-hour strike which is to include a mass rally in Plaza de Mayo to protest against the government's economic policies.

In a departure from usual practice in previous strikes, the bus drivers union ratified their decision to join the strike and leave the city without public transportation, forcing the various unions to provide their own transport means to bring their members to the rally.

The Association of Airline Pilots (APLA), a union not grouped under the CGT, also decided to join the strike which is to end at 10 pm.

Ruben Pereyra, a CGT leader in charge of the organization of the rally, said it was expected to come off smoothly and that fluid communications means were being provided with delegations from the Greater Buenos Aires area and the provinces.

Pereyra said a podium would be installed in front of the May pyramid from which CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini would address the crowd.

He added that 400 members of unions affiliated to the CGT would be in charge of security to guarantee that the rally would come off peacefully "as is usual in the CGT rallies."

A railway labour leader lashed out at the government because of its recent statements on its economic policies, saying: "Officials have to make up their minds. Some say there are going to be changes, but the responsible official, the omnipotent economy minister, says the economic policies are not negotiable, and as other branches of government have become branches of the Economy Ministry, we are not going to risk our stance."

Joint Naval Maneuvers With Brazil Held
*PY301406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0517 GMT
29 Oct 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (EFE)—An Argentine Navy commander today said that, after the joint "Fraterno" maneuvers, the Argentine and Brazilian navies are very well tuned and are able to defend the South Atlantic region with "maximum efficiency."

The Malvinas Islands, which are being disputed by Argentina and the United Kingdom and which were the cause of the 74-day war between the two countries in 1982, are located in the South Atlantic.

Navy Captain Horacio Reyser, commander of the Argentine Navy's 2d Destroyer Division, emphasized in a press conference "the high degree of integration" achieved by the two navies.

The Argentine and Brazilian navies have been carrying out the "Fraterno" maneuvers for 8 years. These maneuvers, which are conducted alternately in Brazilian and Argentine waters, are aimed at increasing "professional cooperation" between the two forces.

A Navy source told EFE that this year's maneuvers were conducted in Brazilian waters from 8 to 20 October. The Argentine destroyers *Heroína* and *Sarandi*, the corvettes *Guerrico* and *Granville*, and the submarine *San Juan* took part in the operations along with a similar number of Brazilian vessels.

Capt Reyser, who was in command of the Argentine group, stressed the "great progress achieved" during the 9th "Fraterno" maneuvers.

High-Level Trade Talks Held With EEC
*PY031121 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 1650 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson have expressed concern over "the unstable and unpredictable situation that prevails in the world." They also admitted that "the abrupt drop of international prices for basic goods" and "the interest rates that countries burdened by a high foreign debt must pay" have had a great negative effect on Argentina.

As EEC commissioner for North-South relations, Cheysson attended the second high-level meeting between Argentina and EEC representatives that was held in Buenos Aires on 28 and 29 October.

During the meeting the international economic situation was reviewed, and the Argentine delegation explained the reformulation of the Argentine economic policy and its prospects, including the foreign debt.

The EEC delegation outlined the challenges that the community is facing, especially in connection with the common agriculture policy.

The delegation also discussed new forms of cooperation between the EEC and Latin America, the concern that the Central American situation is arousing, and the prospects for regional integration in the southern cone.

Concerning bilateral relations, trade between Argentina and the EEC was analyzed and problems related to certain specific goods such as meat, grains, oilseeds, etc. were examined.

The delegations found marked differences of opinion concerning the problems that affect these goods, especially with regard to oilseeds. The Argentine delegation reaffirmed its opposition to the EEC plan to create a tax on fat and vegetable oils.

The Argentine delegation also noted the need to hold talks "in order to avoid a situation that could affect Argentine exports."

A communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that "despite the fact that conflictive issues prevail, mainly in the agriculture sector, within an international context of growing complexity and stability [as received], the delegates of Argentina and the EEC have been able to discuss bilateral relations within a framework of frankness and cordiality, which demonstrates the high level of dialogue attained by the two parties."

Bolivia

MIR Leader Denies Charges of Subversive Plot

PY032129 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish
1700 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Through one of its leaders, Senator Daniel Cabezas, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, has categorically denied charges brought against it by a minister that it attempted to destabilize the democratic process.

The MIR leader stated that his party, headed by Jaime Paz, reiterates its commitment to defend the democratic process, and, therefore, the accusations by representatives of the (?executive branch are groundless).

[Begin Cabezas recording] [Words indistinct] that the foreign minister is responsible for foreign policy, that any [words indistinct] within the country will have an immediate effect on the country's relations with the international community. When the foreign minister says there are destabilizing efforts in the country—and this is not said by the interior minister but by the foreign minister—what will the international community think? The international community must channel resources for the country and send economic aid to the country. Will it still send us economic aid? Of course not, because this country is obviously [words indistinct]. Everything the president of the Republic has done to establish a state of [words indistinct] stability, organization, and responsibility has gone down the drain because the foreign minister has stated that we are (?promoting) a destabilization process. [end recording]

Senator Cabezas said that when the foreign minister makes remarks like this he only tarnishes the country's image.

ENTEL Manager on Communications Improvements

PY311126 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish
0000 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] (Gonzalo Taba), technical manager of the National Telecommunications Enterprise, ENTEL, has said the enlargement of the long-distance microwave and communications central network will be finished in July 1988 and put into operation on 6 August.

(Taba) said the project is being built by ENTEL with its own resources and will cost a total of \$5.3 million. He added that the new facilities will help improve national and international communications.

The job includes the modernization of the present long-distance communication centers, with a 100-percent enlargement of their foreign coverage. The national network will be enlarged by 40 percent.

The ENTEL manager said the two present communications systems do not fulfill the needs and do not allow for a higher number of daily calls to foreign countries and to the interior of our own country.

The two projects have been assigned to the Swiss firm Erickson and the contracts have already been signed.

Brazil

Bresser Announces Temporary Agreement With Banks

PY031600 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] At this moment, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira is announcing in Brasilia that Brazil has reached a temporary agreement with its creditor banks. According to this agreement, Brazil will today deposit \$500 million in the Bank for International Settlements, BIS. This deposit is part of a payment of overdue interest.

In turn, the creditor banks will deposit \$1 billion at the BIS. The negotiations will continue, and after today's procedures, Brazil will continue being a good payer.

The Finance Ministry insists on the fact that the Brazilian moratorium on its foreign debt has not been suspended.

Bankers Want IMF To Monitor Economic Policy

PY031608 Sao Paulo Rede Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1500 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Brazilian negotiators in New York expect to conclude an agreement about the foreign debt soon. However, the situation is difficult. The bankers are making a new demand: They want the IMF to monitor the Brazilian economic policy. The bankers do not have confidence in the Sarney administration. (?and in the results) of the national Constituent Assembly.

The Brazilian negotiators explained clearly to the bankers that an IMF monitoring at this stage could seriously affect President Sarney's presidential term. [passage omitted]

Presidential Spokesman Frota Netto Resigns

PY040237 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 2155 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] President Jose Sarney today accepted the resignation tendered by presidential press secretary Frota Netto. He will remain in his post, however, until his successor is appointed. Frota Netto will then assume the presidency of the Brazilian News Agency, EBN.

PMDB Leader on 'Coup' Against Draft Constitution

PY030043 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso (Sao Paulo), PMDB Senate leader, yesterday told *Folha de Sao Paulo* that a "coup" is under way against the Constituent Assembly, prepared by conservative congressmen, some

business sectors, and advisers of the president at Planalto Palace. "It is a coup attempt involving respectable institutions such as the Federal Supreme Court," the senator stated.

According to Cardoso, the plot reportedly involves an attempt to undermine with a Federal Court injunction the debate on the current constitution draft prepared by the Systematization Commission. The objective is to brand as irregular the procedure approved last week by the Systematization Commission of submitting only parts of the constitution draft and not the full text, for the consideration of the plenum, in order to speed up the process. According to Henrique Cardoso, this "coup attempt" will probably take place next Wednesday, 4 November, when the first simultaneous session of the plenum and the Systematization Commission take place. "We are going to react with force," Cardoso stated, without specifying how this "reaction" will be carried out.

The commission yesterday established the guidelines of the parliamentary system it approved day before yesterday. The system provides for the election of the president of the Republic in two stages through direct vote (if there is no absolute majority in the first round of voting), censure of the prime minister, vote of confidence in the government, and the procedures for the president to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. The president is the chief of state, and the prime minister, designated by Congress, is the chief of government.

Army Minister Leonidas Pires Interviewed
PY291637 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 28 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] of interview with Army Minister Leonidas Pires by unidentified reporter at Planalto Palace in Brasilia—date not given]

[Reporter] What can you tell us about the charges of indiscipline in the Army?

[Leonidas] You first need to understand that the Army has almost 200,000 troops. We do not think that such actions, which are being emphasized by the media, are as large as they seem. The actions that have been undertaken have only involved a small minority. We will deal with them according to regulations.

[Reporter] Have you been told that they might be trying to stage a coup?

[Leonidas] The idea of a coup has no grounds whatsoever. I think...let us approach the issue from a different viewpoint. Let us analyze what is happening. As far as I am concerned, this is perfectly clear. We are living in a time of real crises, which first hit the economic sector, then the political arena. Consequently, there has been considerable criticism in those two sectors. Now the storm has hit the military. I think most of the things that

have been happening are reactions of sectors which have been affected. In all fairness, we have to admit that over the past 2 and 1/2 years, the behavior of the Armed Forces overall have promoted the ongoing political transition.

The Armed Forces have promoted the political stability the country is enjoying, a political stability that has not promoted controversy and discord. Yet, in return, no changes have been introduced into our own system. This is why the Armed Forces must be given a substantial part of the credit for this stability. This is what the Armed Forces have done and there are people who dislike it and who try through external or outside action, to attack us. This is very clear. Without serious problems with which to confront, several sectors, which saw the growing prestige of the Armed Forces—a prestige those sectors dislike—have tried to hit us where they thought they could hurt us, an area which happens to be the weakest point for all Brazilians, the salary problem. At a time when ministers and military officers, especially myself, obtained from the president what we believe to be a more just compensation—the 13th salary in 1986 [compulsory Christmas bonus] and the enforcement of the principle of equality before the law in 1987, those sectors—I am not sure who they are—have attacked us and have caused the discipline problems you have seen. An investigation is being conducted into the first two cases. The third case is better known because it has been covered by a widely-read Brazilian magazine. First, the two officers who were charged with issuing statements have categorically denied that they actually issued them. They denied very clearly and in their own handwriting that such actions occurred, and they said that what the magazine published was fiction and imagination.

[Reporter] Is that magazine part of the sectors to which you have referred? [Leonidas] Who knows whether it has also suffered the impact of those sectors or whether it is merely an instrument.

[Reporter] Which are those sectors?

[Leonidas] I have already told you that they are forces that do not want a democratic transition. There are several types of such forces: there are rightist and leftist sectors, selfish politicians, men who are not satisfied with the democratic transition. That is the truth.

[Reporter] Do you think that this will endanger the transition process?

[Leonidas] Nothing will endanger the transition process. You can be sure of that, and if they have doubts they can test us. The Armed Forces are united, the Army is united, the minister's orders are carried out in the fullest possible way, whatever the hour he chooses to issue an order. If anyone has any doubt, let him test us.

[Reporter] Which are the forces to which you refer?

[Leonidas] As I have said, they are right-wing groups and left-wing groups. They are unsatisfied politicians, politicians with frustrated personal interests. They form part of many kinds of groups. I cannot say exactly how it works, but many times they work together.

[Reporter] You said that there are undisciplined groups, and that measures will be taken to punish them. What are those measures?

[Leonidas] No, I only referred to past incidents. The first was the problem of the young man in Apucarana [the municipal building occupation incident]. We are inclined to think that he has some type of mental problem. We reached that conclusion because he demanded an increase in salaries, when the increases had already been decreed. It is contradictory. The other incident refers to a captain from the ESAO [Officer Training School] who was punished because he made some remarks to his commander. This case was greatly overstated in a well-known magazine. During the first steps of our inquiry, the two officers involved, and I will repeat this, have categorically denied, in writing, the the allegations.

[Reporter] Is the denial of the two officers enough to close the investigations?

[Leonidas] Why do you ask that? I want to know the reason because I do not understand. When a member of my institution categorically denies some allegation and signs a document to that effect, I have to believe them. I know my people.

[Reporter] What do you think of the fact that some sectors maintain that you condone indiscipline?

[Leonidas] I have not heard anyone say that I condone indiscipline. What I see is very clear. There are two ways to destabilize the institution: to find issues that really interest soldiers such as the problem of salaries; or to talk against the commanders, particularly the number one commander, that is, the Army minister. You have even seen that some daring individual has said that the Army minister does not really have the command of the troops. This is my answer: I know my people and I know that they know me. Just let anyone try to test whether or not I have the command of the troops. They will be sorry.

[Reporter] In today's issue of *Folha de Sao Paulo* General Newton Cruz has confirmed about half of the report published in *Veja*. He even says that there is dissatisfaction.

[Leonidas] What dissatisfaction?

[Reporter] That to which the magazine refers.

[Leonidas] *Veja* only talked of dissatisfaction regarding salaries. I did not see anything else.

[Reporter] The III Army commander has also said that if general elections are held next year, the Armed Forces will not oppose it. What do you have to say in this regard?

[Leonidas] Look, we are tired of hearing this, and I am going to reassert: The goal of the Armed Forces is to comply with their constitutional duties. Today, we are an element of stability in the country. We are not here to traumatize the country. The Armed Forces will comply with whatever political measures are adopted.

[Reporter] Are you going to announce any new punishments?

[Leonidas] Today's issue of *Jornal do Brasil* carries a statement made by a retired colonel whom I punished for going to Argentina to give a speech without prior authorization. He went into retirement. The newspaper said he made certain statements. I have adopted the same measures I adopted with the captains' [referring to recent statements made to the press by Army captains], case: I ordered the commander to personally confirm whether or not he made this statement. If he made the statement, he will be punished in compliance with Army regulations.

[Reporter] Why then has General Figueiredo not been punished, despite the fact that he made statements and even published a document?

[Leonidas] For obvious reasons. There is a constitutional amendment that allows retired officers to make political statements. Furthermore, Gen Figueiredo is a former Brazilian president and a retired general. Therefore, he is allowed to make statements. Despite the fact that I may not agree with his statements, I believe he has the right to make them because this was established in the amendment that was recently approved.

[Reporter] How would you define the present political and military situation?

[Leonidas] I view it within the framework of the stage we choose to call the New Republic. The Armed Forces—I am referring particularly to the Army—are categorically in favor of safeguarding national stability, which is necessary to achieve a political transition. The political transition process we are experiencing could only be implemented within a the framework of great political stability; otherwise conflicting ideas, necessary changes, agreements and disagreements, would lead to situations similar to the ones we are experiencing now. Despite these political jolts, the Armed Forces believe in safeguarding national stability so that this transition process can be fulfilled. Believe me sir, the kind of political transition we are experiencing is no easy thing. But it is obvious that this transition period is necessary, and that we will surely be successful in our objective. My only wish is for the Brazilian media to assess these national

events in a responsible and constructive manner. However, I would have to admit that some sectors of the media, either the press, the radio, or television, are not rendering a proper, or even a patriotic service. You can be certain that one of the things I regret is that there is not perfect cooperation among all sectors of the press, which should cooperate. The press at times exaggerates, while at other times it accepts statements without question. Gentlemen, we are all in the same boat. This ship has to continue sailing. If it does not sail, none of us is safe.

[Reporter] Sir, there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the military; there are many meetings among retired military officers. Do you believe there is dissatisfaction?

[Leonidas] All I can say is: I have never been able to confirm these press statements. Every time my information service works on this, it is unable to confirm this.

[Reporter] What about the ABDD? [Brazilian Association for the Defense of Democracy]

[Leonidas] Such an association can exist in a democratic regime. What is the problem?

[Reporter] Sir, what do you mean exactly by "We are all in the same boat?"

[Leonidas] If you do not cooperate, and the boat does not sail well, you are still in the same boat with us. Can't you see this, young journalist? Don't think that you aren't in the same boat with the rest of us. Don't think only of how many copies of a publication are printed and sold. Remember Brazil too. [Reporter] Assuming that the *Veja* report is not true, is the Army going to take some action against the magazine?

[Leonidas] I have not yet entered that phase, personally. I have people studying all the aspects and implications of this case. Therefore, I am not yet in a position to answer that.

[Reporter] What about the Constituent Assembly's boat, is it sailing toward the left, minister?

[Leonidas] I believe that it cannot yet be said in what direction that boat is going to sail because there remains a very important phase of the constituent process to be carried out. This phase is the plenum for final approval of the constitution, and I am sure the centrist and moderate forces, the forces of equilibrium which characterize the Brazilian people, are going to prevail.

[Reporter] Is President Jose Sarney running the country well?

[Leonidas] Do you expect a cabinet minister to say he is not? Your question is not appropriate.

[Reporter] Do you believe the problem that occurred in Goiania might in some way affect the credibility on the Brazilian nuclear program?

[Leonidas] Look here, I believe the Brazilian nuclear program should not be confused with radiation in an instrument. They are two completely different issues. You journalists are partly to blame for this confusion among the Brazilian people. I would like to ask you a question: How many people have been saved by that instrument? Have you forgotten that? You only remember the poor people affected by the radiation. What about those who were treated by the controlled radiation? I am going to repeat what I have already said: Atomic energy is a new energy that cannot be stopped anywhere in the world. What we need to do is to study it and to dominate it so it is at our service and does not become a hazard.

[Reporter] But, Mr Minister, don't you recognize the important role the press plays in the transition process?

[Leonidas] What did I say? I spoke of a segment of the press, not the whole press. I believe we have newspapers that are sensationalist in the pursuit of justice, but we have others that are not.

[Reporter] How do you view the foreign debt problem?

[Leonidas] Obviously, that does not fall within the field of my specialty. However, I believe we have recently been following a very pragmatic path in this regard, and I expect the results to be very positive. It is a very complex issue, and the solution to the foreign debt problem is vital for Brazil. I have heard Minister Bresser Pereira say this about that issue: The Brazilian domestic economy, with all its negative and positive aspects, is a result of our foreign debt. The first step we must take is to solve this problem. I believe those responsible for our economic and financial area will be able to bring this matter to a successful conclusion.

[Reporter] Resuming the debt payments?

[Leonidas] The resumption of debt payments is included, because we have already seen that the international organizations and the international banks cling to methods from which they will not depart. Our attempt to depart from such methods was not well received. However, on the other hand, we also have to recognize—and I have already heard this from those who deal with this matter—that those international organizations and banks have already shown an inclination to consider our interests, and I believe an intelligent attitude would be to take their interests into consideration, so we can find a common path together. Certainly, this suspense cannot continue.

[Reporter] Is the political crisis causing instability for the debt negotiation?

[Leonidas] I would not say the political crisis is causing instability for the negotiation. I consider the political crisis a normal adjunct of the transition process. The delay in putting an end to our political discussions is what is causing problems for the debt negotiation. In my opinion, that end will be reached when we have adopted a new constitution. There are many decisions that are keeping some people abroad in a wait-and-see attitude, such as how our new constitution will govern investments, inflow of foreign capital, etc. So they are just waiting to see what will happen, just as Brazilian entrepreneurs are waiting. Therefore, these political discussions to reach final decisions regarding our new constitution, I repeat, have consequences both in the foreign and and domestic areas.

[Reporter] Will the transition process be hurt if the PFL breaks with the government?

[Leonidas] I have made this comparison before, and I will repeat it for you, gentlemen. Democracy resembles a problem of vector analysis. Those who are well versed in mathematics can appreciate this. In a system of forces, we have vectors acting from the right to the left, from the left to the right, from the bottom to the top, and vice versa. But in the end there is a result. To determine that resultant force is the mathematical purpose of vector analysis. In politics that final result is the political wish of the country. I believe the pull of different ideas, computed algebraically, will produce our new constitution.

[Reporter] And Colonel Cavagnari? Does he endorse the declarations of the captain from Apucarana...[captain who led occupation of Apucarana town hall on 22 October demanding better military salaries]

[Leonidas] Col Cavagnari likes to make that kind of analysis. I have known him since he was a young major. I don't believe he is well qualified to make that kind of analysis.

[Reporter] Does that mean the theft of arms in the northeast, the Apucarana episode....

[Leonidas] But the theft of arms in the northeast has nothing to do with this. Don't make connections that do not exist. What happened is this: You know that weapons are valuable to criminals, too. That was a crime. One thing has nothing to do with the other. Most likely this, like many similar acts we have detected, was an action by criminals who wanted to get weapons to commit crimes.

[Reporter] How can we journalists give assurances to the population?

[Leonidas] You can do that by listening to the minister and believing what he says, because some reporters seem to want to rebel against the minister's word.

[Reporter] Minister, were these topics discussed with the president?

[Leonidas] No. The major issue I discussed with the president today was my report on my visit to Saudi Arabia. But, your journalists did not ask any constructive questions. I went there to reciprocate a visit made to Brazil by the prince, who is the Saudi Arabian defense minister. My visit was aimed at tightening up the industrial and military agreements between our countries. I am convinced that these agreements will yield excellent results for Brazil. There is a definite possibility of selling our Osorio tanks to Arabia. If the deal goes through, as I think it will, these sales will inject \$2 billion into the economic and financial sectors.

[Reporter] Sir, do you think Army officers are underpaid?

[Leonidas] That depends on motivation. An officer who is very motivated never thinks he is underpaid, but we cannot expect everyone to be very motivated. We are paying close attention to the wage problems. I am the one who proposed that Army generals and STM [Supreme Military Court] ministers be treated equally as far as salary is concerned, and that based on their salaries, a decreasing salary scale be created. I now believe this increase, to be implemented in January, will improve our standard of living, which is all we want to do. When we ask for a salary increase, this does not mean we want to get rich, just to improve our standard of living, since we cannot hold other jobs. Our profession is to be soldiers. Other people may engage in other activities, but we cannot do that because military regulations do not allow this and punish those who violate these regulations. We think a professional soldier must devote himself only to his institutions and fatherland.

[Reporter] Sir, do you think the recent increase in unrest within the Armed Forces has been stilled?

[Leonidas] I think the officers are very satisfied. Now that they are on the same scale as the STM ministers, there will always be a basis of reference in the future, and we will not have to worry. It will not be necessary to ask for new increases every year.

[Reporter] It seems that Minister Bresser was a little reluctant to grant the increase.

[Leonidas] That is not the problem. Minister Bresser and I are on very good terms. He has his own point of view and he defended his ideas. I told him I respected his ideas, but I have my own ideas which I could not give up, and I did not do so.

[Reporter] Sir, what do you think about the bill that changes the Military Statutes?

[Leonidas] This is not a matter for the Armed Forces. It is a matter that concerns the EMFA [Armed Forces Joint Staff]. I have a representative there. Our idea is to change the decreasing salary scale. We want to help those who are underpaid, to see if those in the lower ranks can be better paid.

[Reporter] Does the Army Minister guarantee that the things that cause unrest will not happen again?

[Leonidas] Yes, and I also ask you reporters not to create unrest.

[Reporter] Going back to the boat we talked about before: You said everyone has to do his part to guarantee stability. Do you have information that destabilization has started?

[Leonidas] Of course, not. It will not happen, because I will not let it happen.

Senator Covas Resumes Activities After Surgery
PY040046 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2100 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Senator Mario Covas, the PMDB leader in the Constituent Assembly who had been on sick leave, today returned to his activities. He attended the session of the Systematization Commission of the Constituent Assembly, which voted on the organization of the judiciary branch, the creation of minor litigation courts throughout the country, and the transfer of notary public offices to the state. This transfer was voted down.

PFL Senate Leader Chiarelli To Resign Post
PY031753 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1500 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Senator Carlos Chiarelli, PFL Leader in the Senate, has decided to resign his post. He chose 5 November to pick up his hat and coat, clear out his office, and say good-bye to his colleagues.

Chiarelli is abandoning the PFL leadership in the Senate because of disagreements with the party leadership, which continues to support the government in order to preserve its posts and its gratuities. Chiarelli also finds it impossible to coexist with the PMDB.

Chile

British Trade, Industry Secretary Visits
PY291311 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
0930 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Sir Alan Clarke [name as heard] has arrived in Chile to promote British exports and to increase trade between the two countries.

Upon his arrival at the Arturo Merino Airport, the official said that Britain wishes to increase investments in Chile.

British exports during the first 9 months of this year amounted to \$142 million, while Chilean exports to the UK for the same period amounted to \$144 million.

When asked in which sectors Great Britain wished to invest, Sir Alan Clarke said that there is great interest in the mining sector and in manufactured goods.

During his stay in our country, the British official will meet with the Chilean finance, public works, foreign relations, and mining ministers; other high-ranking government authorities; and representatives of the Chilean industrial and banking sectors.

Meeting With Peruvian Staff Chiefs Ends
PY310235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
2200 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal today called on governments not to be the victims of international arms traffickers, who only think of their own interests.

Carvajal delivered a speech during the closing ceremony of the second round of talks between Chilean and Peruvian chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces, held in the Blue Hall of the Diego Portales Building.

Carvajal said the staff chiefs' interest in the purchase of weapons necessary for the sacred mission of each institution is legitimate. He added that it is a very difficult task to convince the military leadership and the government to appropriate the necessary funds to purchase weapons. Carvajal said: When I see arms traffickers coming I think about this in order not to become a victim of international arms traffickers, who have existed throughout history.

Carvajal also expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks. He said the meetings were a success for the Armed Forces of the two countries.

General Pablo Saldias, chief of staff of the Chilean Air Force and president of the Chilean delegation, expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks.

Gabriel Valdes on Opposition's 1989 Strategy
PY030155 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish
2200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Chilean opposition wants to use the September 1989 plebiscite to defeat the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet. This was stated in Turin, Italy by former Cristian Democratic Party President Gabriel Valdes.

He said this strategy will unite the member parties of the Democratic Alliance and Communist Party.

Valdes said opposition leaders are trying to convince Chileans to register with the electoral court so they can participate in the plebiscite.

Valdes said that if the great majority of Chileans decide to register, and if world public opinion forces the Chilean Government to respect the rules of the game, we will conquer this challenge.

He also recalled that it is not only necessary to defeat General Pinochet but also present a basic program to pacify the country, which provides for an amnesty as well as guarantees for the Armed Forces.

ILO Rejects Intervention in Bustos Case
PY021533 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
0930 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Klaus Mall, director of the ILO offices in Chile, bluntly said that the organization cannot make any pronouncement regarding the indictment of the three leaders of the so-called National Workers Command [CNT]. Mall, however, received the document protesting the indictment of CNT leaders Manuel Bustos, Moises Labrana, and Arturo Martinez.

The document was handed to Mall by alternate CNT members Humberto Soto, Nicanor Araya, and Edmundo Livio. The note requests ILO intervention before the Chilean Government on behalf of Bustos, Labrana, and Martinez, who are in custody at the disposal of the court in charge of the trial.

The CNT leaders are being tried at the request of the government for calling a general strike on 7 October, an action that was a total failure. The strike, however, ended with several people being killed and wounded, and extensive damage to public and private property.

Klaus Mall, despite his pronouncement against the document because the affair involves the internal mechanisms, or sovereignty, of Chile, agreed [words indistinct] Geneva, ILO headquarters, adding that the proceeding will last at least 6 months.

Almeyda Complains of Treatment at Trial
PY010140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0326 GMT
31 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE)—Former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda today said he was denied his legal rights in court. Today he presented his defense in court against charges that he spread "totalitarian ideas advocating violence."

"In my case, I did not enjoy all my legal rights of defense, because I was under arrest. I did not have ideal conditions under which to defend my cause," Almeyda said.

The former foreign minister in Salvador Allende's administration said: "Of course despite the decision of this court, I will continue, either from prison or in freedom, to struggle for the return of democracy."

The Chilean military regime intends to use the law to disable Almeyda politically for at least 10 years.

After listening to Almeyda's declaration of defense, national prosecutor Ambrosio Rodriguez said that according to Vatican documents, only a Marxist can define what Marxism is. He said Almeyda's defense is "a deceit."

Rodriguez said: "This is the typical argument of a Marxist, the relativism of concepts. What happens is that whoever does not understand a Marxist's position does not understand his actions because Marxists are masters of the art of the relativism of concepts."

According to the national prosecutor, Almeyda's defense today "did not refer at all" to the evidence presented yesterday charging him with "spreading doctrines forbidden by the Constitution."

Rodriguez qualified Almeyda's defense as "an overall complaint unrelated to the evidence presented during the trial or to the charges brought against him."

Colombia

Suspected Pardo Leal Assassins Die in Shoot-Out
PA031306 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish
0000 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] At this time, seven persons have killed following a clash between F-2 personnel and a guerrilla unit at 8742 82d Street, in western Bogota, in the (Quiribua) neighborhood.

Among the bodies still to be identified are six men and one woman. The bodies are now being taken to the forensic institute where they will be examined. According to information from the national police, a call was received this morning at the F-2 reporting suspicious movements around a house. The call led to an operation which ended in the death of the seven suspected guerrillas and the confiscation of powerful war materiel.

An official spokesman has said that the body of an eighth person has been found inside the house. This person apparently was murdered by the subversives and could be someone who had been kidnapped several days ago. The identity has still not been established.

Among the weapons confiscated were two revolvers, four shotguns, two fragmentation grenades, and a submachinegun, according to the information supplied by the police and F-2 personnel taking part in this operation.

A Toyota jeep, license number LM-6357, was parked outside this house.

It now appears from information from the scene that the criminals were apparently the same ones who murdered top Patriotic Union leader Jaime Pardo Leal a few days ago.

The police have cordoned off the area and other areas of Bogota to try to locate more members of this subversive group.

Patriotic Unity Member Murdered in Meta 2 Nov
*PA022148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Bogota, 2 Nov (EFE)—Arnulfo Vargas, vice president of the Castilla Municipal Council in Meta Department and a member of the leftist Patriotic Unity (UP), was murdered today by unidentified individuals who wounded four other members of the party.

Arnulfo Vargas' murder brings to 477 the number of UP leaders or members murdered by death squads or hired assassins in the 2 years since the party was founded in 1985 under the protection of a truce signed in 1984 between the Belisario Betancur administration (1982-1986) and the FARC, the Communist Party's guerrilla arm.

Vargas was murdered this morning when a large group of UP supporters was returning on a bus from the funeral of Alfonso Perdomo, another UP leader and president of the Vista Hermosa Council, as well as candidate for city mayor, who was murdered on 30 October.

The bus was ambushed in El Edil, a village on the road from Vista Hermosa to Medellin del Ariari, Meta Department, in the eastern part of Colombia.

Uruguay

Police Threaten 'Indefinite General Strike'
*PY031513 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish
1428 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Nov (AFP)—The policemen who are demanding salary increases from the Uruguayan Government this morning officially announced that they will hold and indefinite general strike if their demands are not met.

In a communique, the policemen indicated that they will wait for an answer to their demands until 1600 GMT and set 1700 GMT for the beginning of the general strike if the government rejects their demands.

Yesterday, policemen began gathering in a Montevideo suburb near the Police Radio Patrolmen Corps headquarters.

About 1,000 policemen are loudly demanding the presence of the interior minister who said he will not negotiate under pressure and as long as the policemen do not change their attitude.

Situation Evaluated

*PY031315 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish
0930 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Until early this morning, the interior minister and police department leaders evaluated the situation created by the members of the Radio Patrol Police Unit.

The chief of the Montevideo Police Department said the situation is under control. However, representatives of the policemen this morning said they decided not to resort to special Article 222 [which allows policemen to do outside work for personal profit, usually guard duty, and allows them to use their official uniforms]. The official also said policemen will not provide guard duty for the arrival of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The arrival ceremony will be held at the Carrasco International Airport at 0930.

Armed Forces To Keep Order

*PY040153 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish
0000 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] The government tonight ordered the Armed Forces to take all necessary measures to maintain public order and tranquillity, by themselves or in cooperation with the police.

The resolution, which was signed by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and the interior and defense ministers, establishes that the Armed Forces and the police will obey and be coordinated by their usual commanders. The resolution was issued in view of the situation created by police personnel who have harmed the image of their force by publicly expressing their demands.

The resolution emphasizes that recent events justify these measures to preserve order and tranquillity in the country, as established by Article 168, No 1 of the Constitution. This article establishes that it is up to the executive branch to take measures to ensure public order and tranquillity in order to protect the lives, freedom, and property of the citizens.

The unusual events that occurred today caused President Sanguinetti to hold several meetings, while the official media released a series of communiques.

The latest news involves a meeting held by President Sanguinetti and representatives of Congress at Government House. No report has been made on this meeting, which was attended by Senator (Jorge Balle), (Daumar Jude), and Manuel Flores Silva, Congress President Victor Cortazo, and Deputy Luis Hierro Lopez. We repeat that there has been no report on this meeting.

It was revealed that the so-called Crisis Committee, comprising Armed Forces under secretaries and officers, met this afternoon. There have been no reports on this meeting, which was not mentioned in Communiques 1, 2, and 3.

The first report released by the Presidency Press and Diffusion Secretariat states:

In view of the events which are public knowledge, and which involve the basic principles of public security, we inform the people that the government has taken all the necessary measures to comply with its duty to protect order and tranquillity.

The second communique states that the president of the Republic at noon today summoned the interior minister, the defense minister, and the Armed Forces commanders in chief to analyze the situation created by the partial suspension of police services.

During this meeting, it was confirmed that the government is in a position to preserve public order and to guarantee the lives, freedom, and property of the people, as well as the normal functioning of the country.

Communique No 2 added that all measures necessary to guarantee and preserve the security of the most important places, in case of criminal actions, have been taken.

Communique No 3 reported that the Interior Ministry has received, through the appropriate channels, the patrolmen's request for a meeting. The document stated that the minister will meet with them at the Ministry headquarters.

Meanwhile, government spokesmen asserted that the public order and security are guaranteed, and added that no service connected to the security and tranquillity of the people will be affected.

Early this afternoon, the government ordered Armed Forces personnel to complement the police services, the spokesmen added. It has been reported that surveillance and all other police functions are being carried out normally.

This is all the information that has been reported from Government House. A few minutes ago, President Sanguinetti left Government House.

Spain's Felipe Gonzalez Addresses Congress
PY040014 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network
in Spanish 2110 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Address to Uruguayan Congress by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez from National Congress in Montevideo—live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Senators, Deputies, Ladies and Gentlemen; would you believe me if I were to say that I am experiencing the same feeling as that experienced by

Cervantes when he was writing the prologue for the second part of *Don Quijote de la Mancha*, trying to explain to the reader the second part of the book through the prologue. He was trying to explain how difficult it was to write a prologue. In one passage he apologizes to the readers, and he ended up writing a literary masterpiece, a philosophical masterpiece and a human masterpiece that is, from the political point of view. [passage omitted]

I can tell you one thing, Spain does not have the necessary importance, nor the wish to play the role of a bridge between this continent and Europe. This would be an absurd pretension. How many ties are there between the Latin American continent and any of the large European countries such as France, the FRG, or any other country? There are sufficient ties so as not to need a bridge. There are great highways of cultural and political communication. The only thing we desire is to cooperate to create in Europe an awareness that Europe needs Latin America. Europe needs Latin America. [passage omitted]

Latin America is a continent that aspires to live in peace and in freedom; a continent with democratic feelings and beliefs. Where else can Europe find these characteristics but in Latin America, especially from the strategic point of view, with the importance that it is having in the world, where democracy is still an exception, and not the rule. Latin America is also important from the economic point of view. The fact that developed nations are finding increasingly greater limitations on the growth of their domestic product is becoming an unquestionable truth because international trade is not growing with advantageous levels that will promote further development of the developed nations. Their development is quite limited by countries that are struggling for their development and which find great limitations in their trade relations. They find protectionist measures, and these should be something of the past. These measures do not solve any problem for the developed nations, only some minor electoral problems in daily confrontations, but never serious economic problems. [passage omitted]

I represent a government, a socialist democratic government, and you can believe that I will never give up the ideals that have led me to this government. From this position, I have no problem to say that inflation is not of the left, nor of the right. Inflation is inflation and it must be fought and curbed, because it hits the weak hardest. It hits all, but it hits most those who have less. Everyone knows this.

Moreover, the balance of payments of our countries have no political leanings. They are either good or bad. And if they are bad, we must make them good. Whoever assumes the responsibility of a country, and whoever believes in their political task will have no other alternative but try to develop a positive balance payment, to maintain a low inflation rate. This does not define the leanings, the ideology. It only defines the responsibility.

For this reason I tell you that I have not given up and I will never give up the task of achieving more social justice and equality in my country. [passage omitted]

We are united with this Uruguay of today not only by the aspirations of today, but by the aspirations of tomorrow; by the desire of living in peace and freedom; by the desire for cooperation, and the understanding that national boundaries are not sufficient to solve current challenges. We are united in the attempt to build a better future for our peoples. But not only for our peoples, but for the peoples of the continent. This is the problem on which we are working. There is much to be done, much to be done together.

You can count not only on the Spanish Government's decision but also on my personal perseverance. As president of the Spanish Government, or as a citizen, as a responsible politician, or as responsible for the government, I will keep hammering on that anvil. I will continue doing so because I think that this is in the interest of my fatherland, and because I hope for your country, your fatherland, as I hope for mine. Thank you very much. [applause]

Suriname

Foreign Election Observers To Arrive

FL032030 Paramaribo International Service in English
1730 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Three countries and one international organization have already reacted positively to invitations from the Surinamese Government to send observers here for the general elections later this month. The invitations were sent a few days ago and Venezuela, the United States, the Netherlands, and the Organization of American States have already answered they will send observers.

Foreign Minister Heidweiler [word indistinct] great importance to the presence here of foreign observers. He told our newsroom today that, especially from Holland, attempts have been made during the last 2 years to question the credibility of the referendum and the elections. The presence of impartial international organizations such as Caricom, the ACP, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement, will not [word indistinct] the constant [word indistinct] and might turn them over into greater sympathy and understanding for Suriname, said Minister Heidweiler. He also said that invitations have especially been sent to Latin American countries, since Suriname is advocating integration in the region. Other countries that were asked to act as observers are, among others, France, Trinidad-Tobago, Argentina, Barbados, and the FRG.

DE VOLKSKRANT Comments on Elections

PM031605 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch
26 Oct 87, pp 1, 3

[Wim Noordegraaf dispatch: "Suriname Seeks Way Out of Crisis in a Referendum"]

[Text] Paramaribo—The political crisis between the Surinamese Supreme Council and government leader Bouterse over whether or not the elections should proceed in the war zones in Suriname looks as if it could be resolved. The question will be put to the people in a referendum. The referendum will have to be held "as soon as possible" because there is no wish to jeopardize the date of the elections—25 November.

Whether the referendum, which will spare both Bouterse and the Supreme Council any loss of face, actually takes place depends on whether agreement can be reached on where it is to be held. Only in the three districts where there is a state of emergency, as Bouterse wants, or in the whole of Suriname, as the Supreme Council wants. Both sides have been optimistic about the prospects of reaching an agreement by noon today.

The conflict between government and Supreme Council has reached deadlock because both sides are invoking the constitution. Bouterse considers the postponement of elections in the war zones "unconstitutional," because universal suffrage is jeopardized. He also considers that electoral secrecy will be compromised. Bouterse fears that after elections in the seven coastal provinces the political parties would throw themselves with all their might onto the interior provinces, in order to manipulate the election result. Knowledge of the results in the coastal regions would influence the behavior of voters and of the political parties, according to Bouterse.

Referring to the same constitution the Supreme Council members, who include the chairmen of the three old political parties which make up "the Front," argue that elections can be partially postponed because of the state of emergency.

It is ironic that the conflict has come to a head over whether or not to hold a referendum in the whole country, because the Supreme Council members base their demand that the referendum must be national on the same argument used by Bouterse when he objected to a partial postponement of the elections. If the referendum goes through, all political parties, apart from Bouterse's NDP [National Democratic Party], will advise voters to vote for a postponement of the elections in eastern and southern Suriname.

The number of voters in the interior of the country who would be in favor of elections will not be decisive for the

outcome. Thus the referendum will be a disguised opinion poll showing the NDP'S chances in the elections. The NDP, which is projecting itself as the guardian of the Constitution more than the other parties, will advise that elections be held throughout the whole country.

In the background there is the consideration that the NDP expects to win seats easily in the depopulated interior, where the voter registration has still to get off the ground. That at least is what is being said by people from the Front, for whom the interior has been inaccessible for the last year.

That the Surinamese Government has no doubts about holding elections 25 November is shown by the invitations to send observers which Foreign Minister Henk Heidweiler has sent to the Netherlands, among others. In Western Europe the FRG, France, and Belgium have also been invited to send observers. And invitations have also been sent to countries in the region and to the United States and Canada. The Brazilians have declined to send observers, "because they never interfere in internal affairs." The State Department has announced that it will send observers, as has the Organization of American States.